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No. 34,301 23/93

When Asians Put Islam To Work for Development

Indonesia and Malaysia Create Prosperity to Restrain Radicalism

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
JAKARTA — Indonesia and Malaysia, seeking new ways to avoid the human and economic costs of sectarian strife, have emerged as models for Muslim nations that want to modernize rapidly to compete with the West.

Starting Over

Restructuring businesses and economies.
 A continuing series of articles.

While remaining under pressure to make greater concessions to Islam, secular governments in both countries appear to have defused demands for more extreme action, including creation of an Islamic state.

Instead, by keeping religion largely out of politics and harnessing Islamic values for national development objectives, Indonesia and Malaysia have restructured their economies. They have mobilized huge amounts of investment capital and loans in recent years for industrialization, employment, technology transfer and rapid growth.

"This represents a different kind of Islam that the Western world knows little or nothing about," said Douglas E. Ramage, a visiting Fulbright scholar who has been studying the role of religion in Indonesia.

He said that the moderate, nonconfrontational Islam of Indonesia and Malaysia, if coupled with continued economic dynamism and increasing political openness, would help to combat Western stereotypes about Muslims caused by religious and political extremism in the Middle East and North Africa.

An example of such problems is Algeria, where the socialist government failed to take effective steps to diversify the economy when oil prices collapsed in the 1980s. The result was growing unemployment, hardship and frustration that provided a breeding ground for Islamic extremists. They are now locked in conflict with the Algerian government, undermining prospects for economic recovery.

Indonesia, with a population more than seven times Algeria's, also used to be heavily dependent on petroleum for export income and state revenue.

But as oil prices plummeted, the Indonesian See MUSLIMS, Page 15



A Bosnian Muslim soldier collapsing in Mosser, Bosnia, after seeing the body of his son, who was killed during an artillery attack.

U.S. Envoy Derides Tokyo on Trade

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service
TOKYO — The American ambassador to Japan on Thursday described Japan's efforts to depict itself as a champion of free trade as "propaganda" that would only strengthen the Clinton administration's resolve to use market-share targets to open Japan further to imports.

The ambassador, Michael Armacost, said in an interview in his office that he admired the "chutzpah" represented by Japan's efforts and added that in some ways he welcomed Japan "touting" itself as a champion of free trade, because "it goes without saying that those who wish to enjoy that reputation will be held accountable to a higher standard of conduct."

Mr. Armacost, a highly regarded career diplomat, is expected to complete his tour of duty in Tokyo this summer, after four years, and to be succeeded by former Vice President Walter F. Mondale. Reflecting on his time in Japan, he

said he was pleased at how well the two nations had managed the array of tough security and political issues that had followed the end of the Cold War.

He was open, however, in his frustration over the fact that years of negotiated agreements and promises on the part of the Tokyo government had produced only a temporary reduction in Japan's trade surpluses, which are once again soaring to record levels. Its surplus for April, reported last week, was \$11.27 billion on the current account, which is the broadest measure of trade.

Mr. Armacost characterized Japan's harsh criticism of the United States' demands for a new approach to trade as little more than an attempt to deflect attention from these massive surpluses.

"I hope people are not being too persuaded by some of the PR that's been flowing so freely recently, which is designed to dismiss the

lem, or suggest that it's a product of short-term factors that will take care of themselves, or in any event, the surplus will be recycled and in the long run it will go away," he said. "That isn't an adequate answer."

The only alternatives, he indicated, are the sort of proposals the Clinton administration has put forward, which will be negotiated intensively in the next several weeks. The United States is demanding that Japan agree to meet specific numerical targets in areas such as quantities of imports and market shares held by foreign companies.

Japanese officials have vehemently denounced President Bill Clinton's new strategy as a breach of the principles of free trade, and some have launched personal attacks on the president, describing him as a neophyte in international affairs who is following his heart rather than his head. Some officials have also

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In First Commitment, U.S. Offers 300 Troops For Macedonia Force

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
ATHENS — The United States, seeking to counter complaints that it has failed to assert leadership in the Balkans crisis, offered Thursday to send 300 U.S. soldiers to Macedonia to guard against widening of the war and won NATO's agreement to use air power to protect United Nations forces in Bosnia.

The U.S. offer to put observers in Macedonia was announced by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher at the spring meeting here of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers.

Mr. Christopher said the U.S. observer force, which would consist of a reinforced infantry company, would serve as a deterrent against the threat of Serbia invading Macedonia. Pentagon officials said the troops could be deployed within two weeks.

In a more sweeping attempt to demonstrate that the United States remains committed to close partnership with Europe, Mr. Christopher won acceptance for a proposal from President Bill Clinton to hold a NATO summit meeting before the end of the year. He also reiterated that Mr. Clinton hoped to meet again with President Boris Yeltsin of Russia this year.

These U.S. gestures came against a background of charges that the Clinton administration has been retreating steadily from the promises of its first weeks in office to take an activist role in resolving the Bosnian civil war. Recent remarks by Undersecretary of State Peter T. Hoff also triggered widespread concern in Europe that the administration was turning inward and seeking to transfer a greater share of global responsibilities to its allies.

"I think our moral authority is intact," Mr. Christopher said when asked about these matters at a news conference Thursday. "I have no doubt about the world's understanding that the United States carries its fair share — and in some cases much more than its fair share — of the world's burdens."

Nevertheless, he was peppered by questions implying that the latest U.S. moves were largely cosmetic gestures that will not have any real effect on the situation in the former Yugoslavia.

One questioner implied that the U.S. position was "spineless." Others, while more polite, pressed Mr. Christopher repeatedly on why the United States was willing to send troops to Macedonia, where they would be 80 kilometers miles from any fighting, while insisting that American involvement in the Bosnia conflict be limited to air power rather than any commitment of ground troops.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, also drew attention Thursday when he admonished the member countries for not

showing "a firm united political will" or "a clear sense of purpose" in dealing with Bosnia. "This is the most important lesson of the past months," he said. "Let us show the determination to make full use of the political and military instruments at our disposal and assume the leadership that our public expects of us."

Mr. Wörner insisted that he was not "pointing a finger at any one country or source." But many diplomats said privately that they interpreted his remarks as being aimed, at least partly, at what the Europeans consider mixed signals from Washington about Bosnia.

In the face of the sniping, Mr. Christopher insisted that the United States would not depart from the two principles enunciated by Mr. Clinton to govern U.S. actions in the Balkans. They are that part of the load must be carried by the Europeans, and that American ground troops would not be sent into Bosnia except to help carry out a peace agreement accepted by all Bosnian factions.

The United States held to that position at the

Convoy Raid Endangers New Bosnia Cease-Fire

Bosnian Croat and Muslim commanders signed a sweeping cease-fire agreement for central Bosnia-Herzegovina on Thursday, but the new truce was so threatened as a private aid convoy was attacked and looted near the central Bosnian town of Novi Travnik.

Scores of cease-fires have dissolved during the 14 months of fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but the agreement Thursday appeared to have more authority than the others. (Page 5)

May 22 meeting in Washington at which European foreign ministers decided to try to establish "safe havens" for Bosnia's beleaguered Muslims. The United States declined to offer American troops for the augmented UN peacekeeping forces that would be required to guard the safe areas. But it agreed that U.S. warplanes should fly strikes to protect the UN troops if they were attacked and requested help.

Earlier this week, a senior U.S. official said that the United States wanted other NATO countries to join in this air protection operation. The NATO ministers endorsed that idea Thursday. NATO sources said they expected those countries working with the United States to enforce an air exclusion zone over Bosnia — Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey.

See TROOPS, Page 5



FROM VICTORY TO VANDALISM — A man throwing a piece of electronics equipment onto a television truck in Montreal in rioting that broke out after celebrations of the Canadiens' Stanley Cup hockey victory over the Los Angeles Kings. Page 17.

Jolly old England wasn't laughing Thursday after its soccer team had been thrashed by — say it isn't so — the United States. Page 16.

The one-two punch of Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen floored Phoenix as Chicago took a 1-0 lead in the NBA final. Page 17.

Iraq Bars UN Monitoring

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — In another showdown with the United Nations, Iraq is refusing to allow UN weapons inspectors to install surveillance cameras at missile test sites.

Tim Trevan, a spokesman for the UN Special Commission overseeing the dismantling of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, said the team had planned to put the cameras on rocket motor test stands at facilities known as Yawn al Amin and Al Rafafa, south of Baghdad.

But the team has not left Baghdad for the sites because the government is refusing to allow the work.

General News As Clinton retreated on his energy tax, he tried to buck up disgruntled Democrats. Page 3.

Business/Finance Oil prices fell after Kuwait rejected a new OPEC accord on output. Page 11.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 20.21	Up 0.42%
3,491.72	103.72

The Dollar	New York	Thurs. close	Previous close
DM	1.6285	1.6320	
Pound	1.529	1.5185	
Yen	108.05	106.465	
FF	5.4775	5.5005	

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Bridge Page 9.

Clinton Urges NATO Summit on Crises

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Seeking to restore the battered authority of the Western alliance and U.S. leadership in it, President Bill Clinton called Thursday for a summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this year to discuss ways to improve cooperation in handling crises in Europe similar to the bloody demise of Yugoslavia.

Announcing the proposal in Athens at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher indicated that Mr. Clinton would also meet President Boris Yeltsin of Russia around the time of the proposed NATO summit talks.

A prompt denial came from the White House that the next U.S.-Russian summit talks would coincide with the NATO session. But Mr. Christopher's comments reinforced an impression that the Clinton administration was seeking a higher and better diplomatic profile.

By launching a new agenda for NATO consultations, an alliance official said, Washington hopes to fill "an international power vacuum" left by the debacle in Bosnia, which has triggered fears in allied capitals that Western credi-

Western policy-making and the command center in military crises.

It remains an open question, officials said, whether NATO leaders can make significant headway toward a meeting of minds in the months before the summit meeting.

"Everybody wants leadership from the United States," said a U.S. official in Europe. "Even the Europeans want to see us come up with something, but nobody yet has a really clear idea of how to get there."

What was clear was some tactical gain for the Clinton administration in signaling a new priority for foreign policy ahead of the leading industrial nations' meeting next month.

A determination to revive U.S. prestige could help Mr. Clinton in negotiations, U.S. officials said.

The timing will also dim a French initiative to set up a new forum for consultation on Europe due to be unveiled next week at a European Community summit meeting.

By launching a new agenda for NATO consultations, an alliance official said, Washington hopes to fill "an international power vacuum" left by the debacle in Bosnia, which has triggered fears in allied capitals that Western credi-

bility will be threatened and tested on Bosnia's borders, elsewhere in Eastern Europe and in the world.

Mr. Christopher's description of the reason for the NATO summit meeting — the need to "build more effective links" with U.S. allies — was a diplomatic way of phrasing acknowledgment of the recent slide into Western disarray.

The wavering U.S. performance on Bosnia raised questions about the Clinton administration's handling of security issues and its ability to mobilize the allies.

Reassuringly, Mr. Christopher — in Europe for the first time since his unsuccessful consultations last month about military intervention in Bosnia — disclosed new U.S. readiness to send ground troops to Macedonia to prevent Serbian expansion.

More broadly, he said that alliance governments should cooperate more effectively in curbing the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

But the meeting's main focus will be ethnic conflicts in the former Soviet bloc. Mr. Christopher

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In Somalia, Both Sides Brace for Attack

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Abdullahi Mohammed Shirwa appeared calmly defiant as he sat behind his desk at a radio station that was considered a possible target of an expected military assault by United Nations troops on the militia of one of Somalia's chief warlords.

"The people are now preparing to fight," said Mr. Shirwa, the warlord's main representative at the radio station, which has been airing anti-UN broadcasts.

UN peacekeeping forces, he said, "are the ones preparing for a confrontation."

"They are the ones preparing for a war," he said.

As other Somalis in his office nodded in agreement, he added, "The Somali people will not give up. The last man will react. We don't want to become a new colony."

American and UN military officers warned foreign-aid workers in Mogadishu this week to expect the assault within days, to be launched in retaliation for Saturday's guerrilla-style ambushes here that left 23 Pakistani soldiers dead and more than 60 others wounded, including two Americans.

As Mr. Shirwa spoke, UN diplomats were vacating their office compound and moving into trailers on the heavily fortified U.S. Embassy grounds, now the UN military headquarters.

Officially, the move is called a "consolidation" of UN civilians and military officials into one compound. But the real motive, according to a UN official, is fear of reprisal attacks or mob violence against UN installations by Somalis should fighting break out. Most of the 15 remaining foreign relief workers here also have moved onto the military compound.

"We're not out to kill anybody," said Jonathan T. Howe, the retired American admiral who is the UN special representative for Somalia. But he added that the United Nations was committed to prosecuting the perpetrators of the ambushes.

The warlord blamed for the attacks, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, has remained defiant, refusing to acknowledge that his militia-men were responsible for the ambushes and repeating his charge that the Pakistanis started the bloodshed.

At the radio station — commonly referred to as "Radio Aidid" — barricades were erected along most of the main approach roads, and Aidid sympathizers expressed an angry willingness to take up arms and fight even against

See SOMALIA, Page 5

In Upside-Down Albania, a Soulless Age Lies Defeated

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
TIRANA, Albania — If Enver Hoxha, the dictator of Albania for more than 40 years, is turning in his monumental grave on a hillside above this capital, it would not be surprising.

On the steps of the spectacular marble-and-glass structure resembling a winged pyramid that was built to honor the man who made Albania the only country that outlawed religion, men and women who said they came from the Foursquare Gospel Church of Los Angeles were laying hands on crippled limbs, blind eyes and aching bodies the other day, and with many a "Praise the Lord!" and "Hallelujah!" prayed for healing.

True, the police barred their way into the building on the ground that the crowd seeking to enter was too big for the former Hoxha Museum, now the Hall of International Culture. And the police finally made the members of various groups of reborn Christians from the United States, Canada, Romania and the Netherlands, who held several days of meetings devoted to healing through faith, disperse from the steps.

But their outdoor rallies met no obstacles, and the many lame and blind who gathered at the former shrine of atheism proved by their presence the effectiveness of religious propaganda in post-Communist Albania and the completeness of the break with the past. The

gatherings also bore witness to the inadequacy of medical services in this deprived country.

Albania's last census, before the Italian invasion of 1939, showed the population to have been 70 percent Muslim and virtually all the rest Orthodox or Roman Catholic. Religious practice in this country of 3.2 million people is reviving today, most Albanians questioned say they consider themselves nonpracticing Muslims.

Many here still call the six-lane Boulevard of the Martyrs of the Nation, on which the former museum stands, "Stalin Boulevard" because of the larger-than-life statue of the dictator that adorned it. Today, a privately owned coffee bar has been erected in front of it, hiding its empty

pedestal. Across the street, where Lenin's likeness once towered, the pedestal has been decorated with a tribute from a spray can to Pink Floyd.

The boulevard runs through the center of this city of 200,000 from the vast square on which stands the Tirana Hotel, a grim example of the massive Communist architecture of the 1960s, to the university, a specimen of the fascist style that dominated in the 1930s.

In the Communist decades, the broad avenue about half a mile long was the image of Mr. Hoxha's Albania. There were the statues and soulless buildings housing the all-powerful party leadership, the government, the presidency

See ALBANIA, Page 2

A Paradise Lost for Tahitians?

PAPEETE, Tahiti — For the first time in its history, Tahiti will have an income tax. Although it may look like paradise in the tourist brochures, the Pacific island has no social welfare system, few decent roads and a chronic lack of housing and health care for its 97,000 people.

It is part of French Polynesia, a French Overseas Territory.

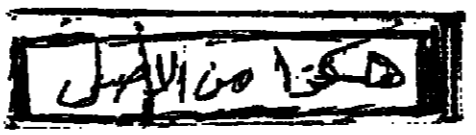
The government of French Polynesia decided Wednesday to set up a "territorial solidarity fund" to address these issues.

The price of "territorial solidarity": new taxes on wine, gasoline and telephones, a 10 percent levy on unearned revenue and a modest dash of income tax.

The announcement had the effect of a bombshell, a local journalist said.

But income tax rates will not be higher than 3 percent, and anyone earning less than 5,500 francs (\$1,000) a month will not be taxed.

The government hopes the new measures will raise 165 million francs in 1993.





HARVARD CONFRONTATION — General Colin L. Powell, right, found himself in tense debate Thursday about homosexuals in the military when he arrived at Harvard University to speak at graduation ceremonies. The Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman was challenged by a graduating student with "Lift the Ban" on his mortar board and some students with pink balloons.

Major Tries to Weather Storm To Markets, Lamont's Critique Is No Surprise

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Many Conservative members of Parliament insisted Thursday that Prime Minister John Major would weather a broadside that he received in the House of Commons from his former chancellor of the Exchequer, but there was growing sense that time may be running out and that one more nasty surprise could result in his removal from office.

Adding to Mr. Major's difficulties is the fact that the Conservatives face almost certain defeat in a by-election next month to fill a vacant seat in the Commons. A loss would further erode the Tories' thin parliamentary majority, and would mark another public humiliation for the man who ranks as the least popular British prime minister in polling history.

Following the withering critique Wednesday of his government by the chancellor he dismissed, Norman Lamont, Mr. Major returned Thursday to the Commons determined to demonstrate that, contrary to Mr. Lamont's assertions, he was not only "in office" but also "in power."

By pointing to his successes in reducing inflation, cutting interest rates and restarting the economy, Britain is now on track to achieve what he insisted would be the highest growth rate in Europe not only this year but also next year.

The problem for Mr. Major is that much of the credit for Britain's brightening business prospects will now fall into the lap of the new chancellor, Kenneth Clarke. Mr. Clarke's strong performance in the Commons on Wednesday was the solitary bright spot for the government in an otherwise bleak day.

The financial markets were largely unimpressed by the changes of government incompetence. It is no other reason than they were widely seen as restatements of the painfully obvious.

"The prime minister's inability to make hard choices has long been well known," said David Smith, an economist with the brokerage Williams de Broe.

In the City of London, however, analysts expressed concern over the impact of the latest political tussle on foreign investors' sentiments.

A British banker said that he already detected a weakening interest from Japanese investors who in recent weeks have been large-scale buyers of pound-denominated bonds.

Investors who in recent months had been bullish on the pound now are having second thoughts. Paul Chertkov, the head of currency research in London for Union Bank of Switzerland, said he had been forecasting that the pound would rally to 2.55 Deutsche marks by the end of the year and go even higher next year.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Assures Hong Kong on Passports

LONDON (AP) — Home Secretary Michael Howard said Thursday that Britain had agreed to allow all Hong Kong residents to keep their present British passports until 1997, when the colony reverts to Chinese control.

That means a citizen of Hong Kong currently holding the British Dependent Territories Citizen passport will not be forced to surrender it when applying over the next four years for the new British National (Overseas) passport.

Some of these people who have illegally entered other countries' territory have asked for political asylum, and certain governments have gone so far as to grant asylum to those people, said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin.

China Faults Others' Asylum Policies

BEIJING (Reuters) — China asserted Thursday that other countries' liberal asylum policies helped cause problems like the arrival of nearly 300 illegal Chinese aliens aboard a freighter that ran aground Sunday off New York City.

Mr. Wu repeated China's assertion that illegal immigration was an international problem requiring international cooperation. He said China was determined to stamp out its illegal flow of emigrants and had taken measures to do so.

Rafsanjani Is Set for 2d Term in Iran

TEHRAN (Reuters) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani is widely expected to crush his three Islamic rivals and win a second term when 29 million Iranians vote Friday in presidential elections.

The main question is whether the 59-year-old president, who won a reputation for pragmatism during his first four-year term, will win a decisive endorsement to push through his free-market reforms while facing up to mounting U.S. hostility.

Iranian analysts said Western diplomats rule out an upset by the relatively unknown challengers who are short on political experience. Mr. Rafsanjani has the backing of almost all sections of the Islamic hierarchy that has ruled since Iran's 1979 revolution.

Drug Figure Held in Mexican Killing

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — One of the country's top suspected drug barons, sought in the slaying last month of a Roman Catholic cardinal, has been arrested in a joint operation by Mexican and Guatemalan police, officials said Thursday.

Josquin Guzman Loera was handed over to the Mexican police by Guatemalan authorities Wednesday and immediately arrested, Attorney General Jorge Carpizo said on national television. He said that Mr. Guzman, the reputed head of the powerful Sinakos drug cartel, had fled to Guatemala after Mexican police detected his presence in southern Chiapas state near the border between the two countries on May 31.

The attorney general called the arrest a "very important element" in the investigation of the May 24 slaying of Cardinal Juan Posadas Ocampo, archbishop of Guadalajara. Government officials say Cardinal Posadas was killed in a bungled "hit" at Guadalajara airport by the Tijuana cartel against Mr. Guzman.

Clash Marks Start of Rights Session

VIENNA (AP) — A delegate from the World Jewish Congress and the head of a Palestinian women's organization clashed Thursday as 2,000 human rights activists from around the world gathered in Vienna for a conference.

Non-governmental human rights organizations opened their meeting four days ahead of the United Nations' largest-ever gathering on rights. Chants of "Palestine, Palestine" rang through the hall of the gathering as a World Jewish Congress delegate, John Lack, stormed to the podium to interrupt a speech by Issam Abdel-Hadi, head of the Union of Palestinian Women.

Mr. Lack said he acted because the Palestinian broke convention rules holding that speakers should not advance their own or national interests. The conference chairwoman, Albertina Sisulu of South Africa, wife of the ANC activist Walter Sisulu, eventually restored order in the hall and the Palestinian representative resumed speaking.

Venereal Infections Raise HIV Risk

By Lawrence M. Aitman
New York Times Service
BERLIN — Evidence is mounting that the risk of acquiring HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, is significantly increased among people who have other sexually transmitted diseases, researchers said at the Ninth International Conference on AIDS here Thursday.

And the World Health Organization says that there is enough convincing evidence in the face of the alarming spread of HIV through much of the world to begin a major effort to reduce the number of sexually transmitted diseases to help control AIDS.

Andreotti Paves Way for Murder Inquiry

ROME — Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti formally asked the Italian Senate on Thursday to lift his parliamentary immunity so he could be investigated on possible murder conspiracy charges.

Mr. Andreotti said he had no connection with Mr. Pecorelli's death. He again accused Mafia turncoats of orchestrating a smear campaign against him in retaliation for crackdowns against organized crime by governments he headed.

Israel Sets Aside Disputed Loan In a Mideast First, Palestinian Paper Interviews Rabin

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Two-and-a-half years after Israel urgently asked the United States for guaran-

tees for \$10 billion in loans to help absorb immigrants from the former Soviet Union, economists and former government officials are saying the country may not need the money after all.

In a Mideast first, Palestinian Paper Interviews Rabin

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American Express Acts To Open Airline Plan To All Its Cardholders

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — American Express said Thursday that it was moving "as quickly as possible" to end the anomaly that excludes perhaps 100,000 cardholders outside the United States from its frequent flier program, but it refused all requests for elaboration of when and how that would happen.

In response to requests in New York and Paris to speak to senior officials about the fact that cardholders who live outside the United States and prefer to be billed in dollars are not covered by the Membership Miles program, an American Express spokesman issued a statement "representing the views of senior management."

For every dollar or equivalent spent by a cardholder on his American Express card, the Membership Miles program puts one mile of free airfare travel into the frequent flier program of a cardholder's choice. The program has just been introduced in France for cardholders who are billed in francs, and is also available in Mexico and Australia.

In the United States, where the program began in 1991, cardholders must spend \$5,000 before being able to transfer the free miles to a frequent flier program. These include the programs of Continental, Delta and Northwest and their international affiliates, which include Alltalia, Japan Air Lines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, SAS and Swissair.

Noting that dollar cardholders who are billed abroad are not covered by the program, the statement said that American Express "is working hard to make that possible."

The statement continued: "It is, however, a complicated matter. We are collaborating with our airline partners to resolve systems, regulatory, and contractual issues in order to do so as quickly as possible without compromising our high service standards."

Cardholders living abroad who are billed in dollars are often business executives who prefer such billing because they are paid in dollars and settle their expense accounts in dollars through multinational companies that do intercompany business in dollars.

Travel specialists in the United States seemed puzzled about the program. The financial officer at a billion-dollar U.S. multinational in New York said: "I just have them bill you at a your company's American address and have them forward the bill abroad in the company's interoffice mail."

One cardholder, however, was caught unaware when he switched his account to sterling in order to bill a client in Britain. Theodore Schlessel, president of the Equity Information Corporation in London, said that he did not realize that he would lose his Membership Miles privileges when he converted his U.S. American Express Gold Card to a sterling-based Green Card. He ran up \$30,000 in charges on the card before realizing his mistake, and asked American Express to consider giving him the air mileage credits anyway by way of "equitable treatment."

Mr. Schlessel wrote to the American Express Travel Related Services center in Greensboro, North Carolina, earlier this month stating that "a customer just assumes that American Express is American Express," no matter where.

The center replied in a letter, reminding him that to be eligible to participate in Membership Miles accounts must be billed to a U.S. address in U.S. dollars from an American Express Operations Center in the United States. The letter informed him that "as a courtesy, we have issued a mileage adjustment of 5,000 miles toward your existing Membership Miles account" but declined to honor the request for mileage on the British billing account.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A pollution alert in Rome was canceled Thursday after ozone levels dropped to tolerable levels as temperatures and humidity fell overnight. The alert Wednesday, during which the elderly and children were urged to stay indoors, was the first of its kind in Rome. (AFP)

The airport at Medellin, Colombia, has been closed to nighttime traffic in the wake of a crash near the city three weeks ago that killed 132 people, the Caracol radio network said Thursday. Key radio equipment for the airport was destroyed in December by leftist rebels and has not been replaced. Pilots say the shortage caused the Boeing 727 crash. (AP)

Estonians will transfer air-traffic control to Finland for flights off Estonian territory after two Boeing B-747 jumbo jets nearly collided because of poor-quality radar equipment and a mistake by a traffic controller, the Baltic press agency BNS said Thursday. The two planes came within 150 meters (490 feet) of each other over the central town of Volma. The agency did not say when the incident occurred. (Reuters)

Swimmers in Europe were warned to watch out for algae scum on lakes and ponds this summer because it can set off vomiting, eye infection, skin rashes, diarrhea and pneumonia. Known as cyanobacteria, the algae can form blue-green, milky blue, green, reddish or dark brown scums on the water, especially at the shore, British researchers said. (Reuters)

ALBANIA: In This Upside-Down Country, a Soulless Age Lies Defeated

Continued from Page 1
and the feared Ministries of Internal Security and Defense.

There were neither houses in which people lived, nor shops. There was no private trade. And there were no lawyers, because Albania's Communist society was deemed so perfectly just that they were not needed.

Police officers and soldiers bearing automatic rifles at the ready kept pedestrians at respectful distances from the houses of power. The rare cars in a country that had no privately owned vehicles conveyed the leaders between villas and offices. Curtains hid them from view.

The buildings still stand, and armed soldiers still guard the ministries. But they no longer inspire awe. Soldiers at the Defense Ministry admitted an American without checking his identity to visit the chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Hix Vasho. The general proudly showed the many plaques of American and other Western commands whose officers have visited him.

In midafternoon on these warm days, pedestrians take over the boulevard. Young and old, whispering lovers and boisterous teenagers, illuminate the charmless thoroughfare by being themselves despite a setting that was meant to intimidate.

The end-of-day promenade had not stopped in the Communist years, but the flow of strollers was kept at a distance from the halls of the mighty by the guards, and this cast a pall over gaiety. Albanians say the scene was monotonous because of the virtual uniformity of dress in a country that offered modest, dark or white clothing in a few standard models.

Along the sidewalks, private dealers lay out small quantities of illegally imported candy bars, cookies, soft drinks and beer and sacks of dried pumpkin seeds and wait for customers. Punza Gjenci sells rarer goods. On sheets of newspapers, he displays books — novels of Albanian and foreign writers that were deemed publishable by the censorious former authorities and, even rarer, books from earlier days in foreign languages that Albanians kept, often hidden because the old leaders deemed them "bourgeois."

The retired teacher, 63, and his wife, whose joint monthly pensions total less than \$30, share their two-room apartment, plus a small room rented nearby, with their three grown children and their families. 10 people in all. None has regular jobs. Mr. Gjenci does not want to sell his own books yet, he said, so he buys books others are forced to part with in this time of need.

"When I take their books, it seems to me I take their hearts," he said.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES

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STATESIDE / THE IDEAL JUSTICE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

A Lady MacBeth She's Not, First Lady Says

NEW YORK (AP) — Hillary Rodham Clinton says she is no Lady Macbeth.

In an interview with NBC broadcast Thursday, the first lady said she had no more influence on President Bill Clinton than any of his dozens of other advisers.

She also dismissed as "nonsense" suggestions that she has final say on all the president's high-level appointments.

Of comparisons to Shakespeare's ruthlessly ambitious Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Clinton said she thought "some writer somewhere thinks it is a good line."

She said recent criticism of Mr. Clinton's judgment stemmed from his willingness to take on "hard things" like cutting jobs and services and dealing with the deficit.

Mrs. Clinton, who is leading the task force to reform the nation's health system, said it was premature to put a price on the plan. She said Americans would not have to pay higher taxes for the program, but would have to pay premiums for insurance. (AP)

Signal to Lobbyists: Get In While You Can

WASHINGTON — With time running out on their first — and political action committee contributions, the Democratic National Committee is making a renewed pitch to lobbyists to give while their president still carries weight.

President Clinton has proposed sharply reducing how much political action committee money that federal candidates and parties can receive as part of campaign finance overhaul being debated in the Senate. But as the White House lobbies to reduce the influence of committees, many of the large ones are being asked this week to pay up to \$15,000 for the President's Dinner and "retreat" on June 28.

At least two Washington lobbyists who were contacted by the committee this week complained. One said he was "disgusted" at "being bashed by Clinton for political gain in one breath and referred them to the White House. White House officials said it had nothing to do with the dinner, outside of arranging for cabinet members and officials to attend it and the briefings, and sending an aide to brief the dinner steering committee.

The president has frequently denigrated Washington lobbyists and special interests in calling for a restructuring of campaign and lobbyist rules and a radical change from the way business has been conducted in the capital. (WP)

Atlanta's Mayor Won't Seek a Fourth Term

ATLANTA — Citing "necessary, unavoidable and compelling personal reasons," Mayor Maynard H. Jackson has announced that he will not seek re-election to a fourth term. The decision creates a wide-open race to find a successor, and raises the possibility of a divisive political free-for-all at a time when society is running high in the city over slow-moving preparations for the 1996 Summer Olympics. (LAT)

Quote / Unquote

Ross Perot, stepping back from his recent attacks on President Clinton's performance in office: "The president admits now that he's got to get organized, got to get experienced people around him. Things will settle down. Things will start to move more smoothly. That is good for the country and good for the president." (WP)

Search for a Judge: Boxed In, President Bucks Up His Troops

Is It Dawdling, or Fear of Deciding?

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Justice William J. Brennan Jr. announced his retirement from the Supreme Court, President George Bush took three days to name David H. Souter to fill his seat. One year later, he took four days to say he wanted Clarence Thomas to replace Thurgood Marshall.

By contrast, President Bill Clinton's search for a Supreme Court justice has taken almost three months — far longer than any president in more than 25 years.

Day after day, week after week, Mr. Clinton or his aides have said they were on the verge of an announcement, only to pull back. White House officials assured reporters again Wednesday that the nomination was imminent — certain to come by Saturday.

Has Mr. Clinton been exposed as a dawdler in the face of a momentous decision? Or is he simply trying to make the right choice on an appointment whose influence could be felt for decades?

The answer to both questions is a qualified yes. But at the heart of the protracted search is an undeniable fact: Mr. Clinton's ideal Supreme Court justice does not exist.

Listen to what White House aides have said are the virtues the president is looking for. He wants someone with a keen intellect. He wants to fill the vacant Jewish seat. He wants a coalition-builder. He wants a woman. He wants someone with whom he gets along. He wants someone who is nationally respected. And, of course, he wants someone with no skeletons.

What is a president to do? In Mr. Clinton's case, take his time.

When Justice Byron R. White announced in March that he would retire early this summer, he said he wanted to give Mr. Clinton ample time to settle on a replacement who could be sworn in for the new session in October.

But already, Mr. Clinton has missed the Senate Judiciary Com-

tee's deadline of May 27 to ensure that his choice can be confirmed in time.

There are understandable explanations. Unlike Presidents Bush and Ronald Reagan, who left it to aides to come up with lists of contenders, Mr. Clinton once taught constitutional law and has a far greater personal interest in the process.

Further, Mr. Clinton's aides say he is gun-shy after rushing into the failed nominations of Zoe Baird for attorney general and Lamie Gummer to head the Justice Department's civil rights division.

But the danger is that the semi-public musings of top White House officials has resembled a political derby, with the president seeming to hop from one candidate to another, never quite making up his mind.

"We're seeing a public display of a president who is learning his way on the job," said John H. Kessel, a professor of political science at Ohio State University.

"The prime test is whether he comes up with the right person," he said. "The downside is, if there is too much public notice, political opposition can begin to develop ahead of the nominee. This is why Lyndon Johnson was so secretive about his possible appointees — even to the point of withdrawing people he had already decided on if their names leaked."

That is why, Mr. Kessel said, the latest front-runner, Bruce Babbitt, may be in trouble. Environmentalists are lobbying the White House to keep Mr. Babbitt as interior secretary and Republicans are sounding warnings against him, leading some White House officials to say Mr. Clinton may have second thoughts. And at varying points, officials have let out word that Mr. Clinton's first choices were, among others, Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York; Education Secretary Richard W. Riley; and U.S. Appeals Court Judge Jon O. Newman and Stephen G. Breyer.

In backing away from it, Mr. Clinton alienated many House Democrats who voted for the tax because he promised them it was an integral part of the package.

"They didn't walk the plank on the budget for nothing," Mr. Clinton said.

He said that he still preferred the original heart-content tax, and that it could be revived by a House-Senate conference that will ultimately have to reconcile House and Senate Democrats.

Democratic leaders also are floating proposals to put a tax on electricity use, ease proposed levies on the rich and some recipients of Social Security retirement benefits, and take a deeper bite out of Medicare health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans and Medicaid health care for poor people than the House has approved.

With blanket Republican opposition likely, the goal is to find \$340 billion in tax increases and spending cuts for the next five years that Democrats can push through the Senate by month's end.

The more liberal House narrowly approved its version last month. But as the price for their support, conservative Democrats in the Senate have demanded deeper spending cuts and the elimination of Mr. Clinton's broad energy tax,

which is based on the energy content, measured in British thermal units, of fuels.

■ A Further Retreat

Michael Wines of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Having given up his demand for a \$71.5 billion tax on the heat content of energy sources, Mr. Clinton now seems close to retreating from his fallback position as well: that any substitute for that tax must cover the gap of fuels, from oil to electricity to natural gas.

Instead, Senate and administration officials said, Mr. Clinton's aides are looking closely at a proposal by Senator John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, to replace the heat tax with a \$40 billion tax on gasoline and other transportation fuels and some \$30 billion in Medicare cuts.

Mr. Breaux's proposal — effectively a sales tax totaling about 7.3 cents on a gallon (3.8 liters) of fuel — would cover everything from truck diesel to jet kerosene to the high-octane used in automobiles. It differs sharply in structure from Mr. Clinton's proposed Bu tax, which covered a wider range of fuels.

In some cases, the effect on consumers would be substantially the same. For example, the Bu tax would have resulted in a 7.5-cent to 8-cent increase in the cost of a gallon of gasoline.

Away From Politics

At least five new cases have been reported of the flu-like virus that has killed 11 people in the New Mexico-Arizona border area. Among them was a 20-year-old woman airlifted to Albuquerque for treatment from a town near the Navajo reservation that has been the center of the epidemic. Her condition was not revealed. Others of the new cases were in areas of New Mexico away from the reservation.

Despite its flawed optics, the Hubble space telescope has given astronomers their first glimpse of what may be a new class of extremely hot, blue stars that have been stripped of their thermonuclear cores. Fifteen of the stars were discovered in the Pegasus constellation.

A missing figure in the World Trade Center bombing case in Iraq and has rejected an FBI request to return. U.S. investigators and a spokesman for Arab causes said. Court papers call the man a confidential informant who told federal agents that he had accompanied a suspect in the case to a Jersey City apartment where traces of explosive damage were later found and helped him learn to drive the kind of van that prosecutors say carried the bomb. The Arab spokesman, M. T. Mehdi, identified the man as Abduod Yasin, a U.S. citizen. He said Mr. Yasin had left the country with the FBI's knowledge to be with his family in Iraq.

Court testimony convinced even the famed defense attorney F. Lee Bailey that his client, the former head of the Carter Presidential Center, was guilty of defrauding a Greek Cypriot shipping tycoon. The trial, in Atlanta, ended abruptly when George G. Schira admitted he had impersonated Jimmy Carter and a Saudi prince in a scheme to defraud the tycoon of \$650,000. Mr. Schira pleaded guilty to nine counts of fraud and faces a maximum sentence of 45 years in prison and a fine of \$2.2 million.

Reuters, LAT, NYT, AP.



FAMILY SOLIDARITY — Jean Kennedy Smith with her brother, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, before she testified to the Foreign Relations Committee at hearings on her nomination to be ambassador to Ireland.

Gulf War GIs Fight Mystery Illnesses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Federal officials acknowledge that some Gulf War veterans are suffering from unknown illnesses, but they say there is no evidence of widespread disease linked to service in the Gulf region.

Dr. James Holsinger, undersecretary of health in the Veterans Affairs Department, told a House Veterans Affairs subcommittee on Wednesday that a few cases did "present complex health issues, some of which appear to defy our best efforts to define them."

But Dr. Holsinger added that among 73,000 Gulf veterans treated so far, there was "no significant difference in the major categories of diseases" with the more than 800,000 servicemen who served in the Gulf, aside from psychological problems.

Veterans groups said thousands of Gulf War veterans are suffering from fatigue, loss of memory, body sores, hair loss, intestinal and heart problems, which they claim stem from the time they spent in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

They believe the symptoms were caused by contacts with war-related contaminants such as anthrax and botulinum vaccines, radiation from depleted weapons-grade uranium and a parasitic disease transmitted by a sand flea.

A navy reservist, Thomas Luther Lane, who spent four months in the Gulf, told the panel that he had experienced watery bowels, appetite loss, memory problems, depression and bumps on his body since his return. He said he saw at least five VA doctors and was told his problems "stemmed from being in my head to hygiene to spinal problems."

"None of which were the right answers," he added.

He said that more than 100 of the 735 men in the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 24 serving in Saudi Arabia had similar mystery ailments.

But Major General Ronald R. Blanck, commanding general at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, said the Office of the Surgeon

General had examined 79 Indiana veterans who complained of unexplained symptoms and that there was "no objective evidence to suggest an outbreak of any specific disease."

In November, Congress passed a law compelling the VA to set up a registry to track reports of symptoms among Gulf veterans.

But a representative of the Vietnam Veterans of America, which spent years battling the government over Agent Orange-related illnesses, demanded independent testing. "These agencies have historically shown a vested interest in the outcome of studies," said Gary Wall of the New Jersey VVA State Council. (AP, AFP)

ADVERTISEMENT

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, INC. Chapter 11
Debtor. Case No. 01 B 13066 (PGC)

NOTICE OF LAST DATE FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM REGARDING CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT

On June 6, 1993, the Honorable Francis G. Coerdel, United States Bankruptcy Judge, United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Court") entered an Order (the "Administrative Bar Order") in accordance with 11 U.S.C. §§ 501 and 1111(a) and Rule 3003(e)(3) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure setting July 23, 1993 (the "Administrative Bar Date") as the last date for filing proofs of claim regarding all claims of whatever character, whether secured or unsecured, liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent or as otherwise defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101 (4) arising against United Press International, Inc., as Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession (the "Debtor") during the period from August 28, 1991, the commencement date of the Chapter 11 case, through and including April 30, 1993 (the "Administrative Period"), which are entitled to priority either as a pre-petition administrative claim for taxes, fines, penalties, etc. under 11 U.S.C. § 503 or as a post-petition administrative expense under 11 U.S.C. §§ 503 and 507 (a) (1) (the "Administrative Claims").

IF YOU ARE THE HOLDER OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIM WHICH AROSE DURING THE ADMINISTRATIVE PERIOD AND FAIL TO FILE SUCH ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIM IN THE MANNER AND TIME PRESCRIBED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, BY 5:00 P.M. EASTERN TIME ON JULY 23, 1993, YOU WILL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM ASSERTING SUCH AN ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIM AGAINST THE DEBTOR OR ITS ESTATE AND PROPERTY AND THE DEBTOR AND ITS ESTATE SHALL BE FOREVER DISCHARGED FROM ALL INDEBTEDNESS OR LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO SUCH ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIM AND SUCH HOLDER SHALL NOT PARTICIPATE OR RECEIVE ANY DISTRIBUTION FROM THE DEBTOR UPON SUCH ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIM NOTWITHSTANDING THAT THE BOOKS OR RECORDS OF THE DEBTOR MAY INDICATE SUCH A CLAIM IN YOUR FAVOR.

A. WHO MUST FILE:
A creditor must file an administrative proof of claim on or before the Administrative Bar Date if such creditor has an Administrative Claim against the Debtor that arose since the commencement of the Debtor's Chapter 11 case on August 28, 1991 through and including April 30, 1993.

B. WHO SHOULD NOT FILE:
a. Do not file a proof of claim if you do not have an Administrative Claim against the Debtor. A notice is being sent to many persons or entities which may have prepetition claims against the Debtor which arose prior to the commencement of the Chapter 11 case on August 28, 1991 and who may not have an Administrative Claim. The fact that you have received a notice does not mean that you have an Administrative Claim or that the Debtor or the Court think you have an Administrative Claim.

b. Do not file a claim if you have already properly filed a (proofs) of claim respecting an Administrative Claim incurred during the Administrative Period, unless such claim is for additional amounts not included in the filed proof of claim.

c. The Administrative Bar Date does not extend to (i) any holder of a claim arising under an unsecured lease of non-residential realty which has not been rejected by order of the Court or by operation of law under 11 U.S.C. § 365 (d) (4); (ii) any independent contractor, commonly referred to as a "Supplier," who rendered services to or provided services for the Debtor during the Administrative Period; (iii) holders of Administrative claims which arose subsequent to April 30, 1993; (iv) any administrative claims held by professionals retained by the Debtor or the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors upon order of the Bankruptcy Court asserting claims for the payment of fees or reimbursement of expenses and fees payable under 28 U.S.C. § 1930; (v) claims held by any person or entity which arose from or after June 27, 1992 and which is a claim actionable against Worldwide Service, Inc., the purchaser of substantially all of the assets of the Debtor, effective as of June 27, 1992, and not a claim actionable against the Debtor; or (vi) for which specific deadlines have previously been fixed by order of the Court.

C. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING CLAIMS:
You must file a proof of administrative claim (substantially in the form of official bankruptcy form No. 10) such that the claim is received before 5:00 P.M. Eastern Time on July 23, 1993 by mail addressed to:

United Press International, Inc.
Claims Processing Center
P.O. Box 982
Bowling Green Station
New York, New York 10274-0982

or by hand delivery prior to 5:00 P.M. Eastern Time on July 23, 1993 to: Office of the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, United States Bankruptcy Court, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10004-1408.

A Proof of Claim is not filed until it is received by the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court. ALONG WITH A COPY OF A NOTICE OF THE BAR DATE, YOU WILL RECEIVE AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROOF OF CLAIM FORM. If you have not received such or need additional administrative proof of claim forms, you may contact Potomac-Douglas Corporation, court-appointed claims agent, P.O. Box 19550, Portland, Oregon 97208-0550, (503) 293-5082.

Any other questions should be directed to your attorney.

Dated: New York, New York
June 6, 1993

BY ORDER OF THE COURT
Hon. Francis G. Coerdel
United States Bankruptcy Judge

PROSKAUER ROSE GORTZ & MENDELSON
Counsel to the Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession
1585 Broadway
New York, New York 10036
Attn: Remy J. Ferraro, Esq.



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Attack Endangers Bosnia Pact

Croats Said to Raid a Private Aid Convoy

SARAJEVO — An aid convoy was attacked Thursday night near the central Bosnian town of Travnik, threatening a new cease-fire between Muslim and Croatian forces.

British UN peacekeepers said the private convoy, bound for the Muslim enclave of Tuzla in eastern Bosnia, was assaulted in Novi Travnik, about three kilometers (two miles) south of Travnik, where Muslims and Croats fought heavy battles recently.

British soldiers trying to reach the area in armored vehicles reported that the convoy had been fired on by Bosnian Croatian soldiers. Unconfirmed reports said that aid drivers had been shot.

The 521-vehicle convoy, organized by citizens in Tuzla to bring food and fuel, was supposed to have been guaranteed safe passage under a truce signed Thursday by the Bosnian government and Bosnian Croatian military commanders.

European Community monitors reportedly were accompanying the convoy. But as a private venture, it did not have an armed United Nations escort.

General Milivoj Petkovic, the Croat supreme commander, who earlier signed the cease-fire accord with his Muslim counterpart, rushed to the Travnik area to rein in the fighters and negotiate with a British peacekeeping officer, sources said.

Croatian women stopped the convoy, headed for the mainly Muslim northeast town of Tuzla, outside Novi Travnik, with banners reading "Everyone needs food."

The sources said uniformed Croat then arrived in cars and, brandishing Kalashnikov submachine guns, looted vehicles.

The incident threatened the Muslim-Croatian truce that was just hours old.

The accord calls for an absolute cease-fire and freeze on all military activities, including military movements, deployments of forces and establishment of fortifications."

He said the accord superseded a less-comprehensive truce reached Wednesday by lower-ranking officers for the area around Travnik. It

was to take effect at 2 P.M. UN officials said that initial signs were encouraging, but that it was too early to tell how well the truce was holding.

Scores of cease-fires have dissolved into new fighting during the 14-month war in Bosnia, but the new agreement seemed to have somewhat more authority than those that preceded it.

Fighting was to cease along the entire Muslim-Croatian front from the Tuzla corridor in the northeast to Mostar in the southwest Herzegovina region bordering Croatia. Power-sharing committees were to be formed under prior accords that have not been honored so far.

There were three related developments Thursday.

A U.S. diplomat in Belgrade said the United States had strongly denounced the arrest and beating of Vuk Draskovic, the leader of Serbia's main opposition party.

The U.S., Danish and Swedish embassies in Belgrade submitted a joint protest Monday to the Foreign Ministry in Belgrade to demand the release of Mr. Draskovic and his wife. Denmark holds the revolving chairmanship of the European Community, while Sweden currently chairs the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Muslim soldiers forced British UN peacekeeping troops at gunpoint to surrender their automatic weapons, UN military sources said. According to the sources, Bosnian Army fighters stopped two British Spartan armored vehicles at an impromptu checkpoint north of Kisejakk, put a gun to the head of the commander and ordered the crews out. They said the incident was the second of its kind in a week.

Rebel Serbs ordered a military alert in Croatia's Krajina enclave to whip up hysteria before a plebiscite on merging with Serb-held Bosnia later this month, a UN official said.

Mongolian President Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat, put a gun to the head of the commander and ordered the crews out. They said the incident was the second of its kind in a week.

Rebel Serbs ordered a military alert in Croatia's Krajina enclave to whip up hysteria before a plebiscite on merging with Serb-held Bosnia later this month, a UN official said.

Mr. Ochirbat, the incumbent, defected from the governing Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and ran as the candidate of a democratic coalition in Sunday's election. The governing party candidate, Lodogyn Tudev, won 38.7 percent of the vote.

19 Troops Die South of DMZ
The Associated Press
SEOUL — Nineteen South Korean soldiers were killed and 10 wounded Thursday in a training accident.

JAPAN: U.S. Envoy's Blast

Continued from Page 1

contended that Japan's economy is more open than America's.

Mr. Armacost, who had long backed a broader and less specific approach to balancing Japan's trade, said he now felt that the Clinton administration's tougher approach was justified. Such economic concerns long had been subordinated to the need to hold the line against communism in Asia, he said, but times had changed with the collapse of the Soviet Union and disappearance of a communist threat to the capitalist countries.

"I do believe that in the post-Cold War world, the United States cannot afford to subordinate its economic interests to strategic concerns," he said.

Mr. Armacost said that the United States and Japan both were to blame for the bitter edge that has come into their relationship recently, at least in the economic sphere. For years the United States has failed to trim its budget deficit, he said, and that deficit has contributed to its trade deficit.

But he said the Clinton administration was now taking concrete steps to bring the deficit under control. Meanwhile, Mr. Armacost said, the Japanese surplus was becoming wider than ever, and Tokyo's response seemed to be little more than a denunciation of the new trade policies in Washington.

"Unfortunately there has been a kind of reversion to the old pattern of exporting their way out of the current recession," Mr. Armacost said of Japan's leaders. "I sense a loss of momentum in the effort to deregulate the economy."

He also criticized Japan for not taking further steps to help conclude the long-stalled negotiations on revitalizing the world's trading system. For several years now, major trading nations have been struggling to design a trade regimen that would open markets further.

Japan, Mr. Armacost said, had benefited more than most countries from the global trading system and thus ought to be a leader in making the difficult political decisions necessary to open markets further.

This, he said, was an area where Japan was obliged to show leadership by using its huge market to benefit other countries.

"I believe we do practice different forms of capitalism," Mr. Armacost said, speaking of Japan and the United States. "What is needed, I think, is a harmonization to some degree, but not a homogenization."



Pakistani soldiers taking part in a sweep of a Mogadishu neighborhood during a search for Somali snipers.

SOMALIA: Both Sides Are Braced for Reprisal Attack in Mogadishu

Continued from Page 1

overwhelming UN force, including possible air strikes by American helicopters.

"What can helicopters do?" Mr. Shirwa asked. "I will sit here."

Somalis seemed divided Wednesday over the wisdom of a UN attack led over General Aidid's likely response. "Aidid's people think

it's very unfair," said a Somali journalist, Hassan Mohammed. "But if you ask the other Somalis, they say it's about time somebody takes care of this guy."

Relief Agency Looted

Looters rampaged through a Muslim relief agency in central Mogadishu on Thursday, Reuters reported.

Witnesses said hordes of Somali youths picked the offices of "Muslim Relief UK" clean, carrying off bags of food, electronic equipment and furniture.

In Paris, the French government said it was withdrawing its envoy to Somalia. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Catherine Colonna, said Alain Deschamps was being recalled to Paris. She gave no other details.

TROOPS: A Role in Macedonia

Continued from Page 1

key — to expand their operations to include aerial protection.

Mr. Christopher said that U.S. planes would be available to protect the UN forces in Bosnia not only when they were guarding safe areas but also "in the performance of all aspects of the UN mandate."

The primary mission of the UN troops is to perform humanitarian relief operations, but there has been concern that guarding the proposed safe areas might bring the UN forces into conflict with the Muslims' Serbian and Croatian enemies.

Mr. Christopher said Mr. Clinton's decision to send troops into Macedonia was prompted by concern over the potential spillover effects of the war. Asked what the deterrent effect 300 soldiers could have, Mr. Christopher replied: "If they're attacked, the United States is not likely to leave its troops undefended."

In Washington, President Clinton said that putting U.S. troops in Macedonia was designed to limit the conflict.

"We've said all along that we would support the United Nations in limiting the conflict," he said.

NATO: Call for Summit

Continued from Page 1

pher called for better communication among allied capitals and faster use of NATO forces in managing crises.

Mr. Christopher said that NATO had a new "mission to help the emerging democracies to the East to share in the benefits we have gained from this alliance."

The idea of eventually opening NATO to membership by some ex-Warsaw Pact countries has been viewed more favorably in Washington than in most other allied capitals, which fear that such moves would frighten Russia.

These U.S. ambitions for NATO will be welcome in most allied capitals, officials said. Even France, the most reticent country about a broader political role for the alliance, has voiced concern about a possible weakening in the U.S. connection.

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Dinosaur-Age Insect Yields Oldest DNA

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK — A team of scientists says it has recovered and identified the oldest DNA ever found: genetic material from an extinct weevil that lived during the age of dinosaurs.

The achievement apparently refutes the long-held view of many biologists that DNA of so great an age, 80 million years older than the oldest previously known DNA, would have decayed completely, leaving no trace.

In proving otherwise, a group of California-based scientists has succeeded in extracting recognizable segments of DNA — or deoxyribonucleic acid, the building blocks of life — from the preserved body of a weevil that became stuck in tree resin 120 million to 135 million years ago, when, after millions of years, was excavated near the town of Jezzine in Lebanon.

The report of the achievement was published Thursday in the British journal Nature, a day before the opening of "Jurassic Park," a much-publicized movie based on the notion of cloning extinct dinosaurs from their surviving DNA.

The movie and the novel by Michael Crichton on which it is based suppose that DNA in

dinosaur blood might have been preserved in the bellies of biting insects before they became entombed in amber. The authors of the report said that its publication at the same time the movie opened was a coincidence.

The principle scientist in the weevil analysis, Raul J. Cano of California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, said: "The possibility of cloning dinosaurs is very remote. Probably impossible. But we have now at least shown that DNA from the age of dinosaurs actually has survived. That is the point of this study."

The weevil in question, a type of beetle that probably fed on wood pulp from conifer trees, lived during the Cretaceous period. This period began after the Jurassic, which ended 141 million years ago.

Weevils, being herbivores, would not have bitten dinosaurs, so the insect examined by Mr. Cano and his colleagues could not have dined on dinosaur blood. But other amberized insects of equal antiquity, obtained by scientists at the American Museum of Natural History, might possibly contain dinosaur genes.

"We recently acquired some fabulous amber, some of it from the same Lebanese source as that from which the California

group got its amber, and some of it from a wonderful Upper Cretaceous deposit in New Jersey," said David A. Grimaldi, assistant curator of the museum's department of entomology. "Our Cretaceous amber from Lebanon and New Jersey contains many insect inclusions, including biting mites."

At least in principle, Cretaceous biting mites had both motive and opportunity for biting dinosaurs. But whether any of the amber-encased mites and flies now reposing in the Museum of Natural History actually contain any preserved dinosaur genes is not likely to be known any time soon.

"These are incredibly precious specimens, in both scientific and monetary terms," Mr. Grimaldi said. "We're not interested in destroying specimens simply to break the record for finding the oldest DNA. I'm a bit upset by what the group in California has done. That weevil was probably unique, and now it's at least partially destroyed."

Mr. Cano replied that his group was compelled to destroy the specimen because the amber was deteriorating naturally and that cracks in the hermetically sealed amber would soon have exposed the embedded weevil to air and moisture, which would have destroyed its scientific value.

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OPINION

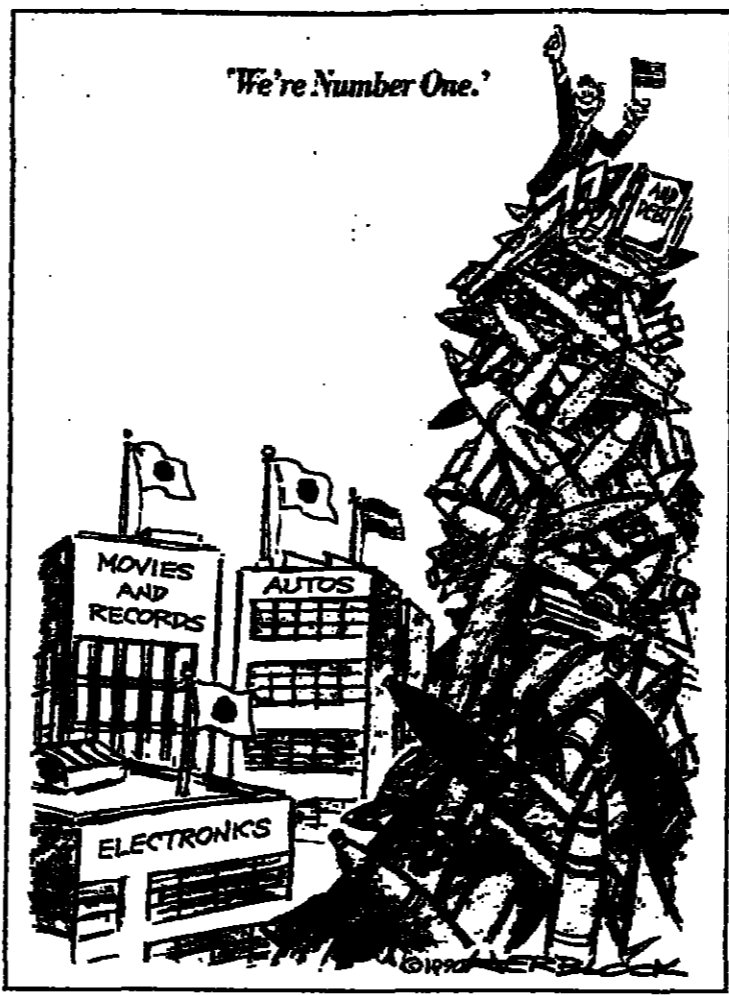
Update the United Nations For a Newfangled World

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA — Vladimir Petrovsky was a Soviet diplomat and eventually deputy foreign minister who played a significant role in transforming the content and personnel engaged in Moscow's foreign policy. Now he is a deputy secretary-general of the United Nations...

There are some 30 armed conflicts going on in the world. The United Nations is overwhelmed, with its current 13 peacekeeping missions.

No longer is any developed power likely to accept the responsibility, as many did eagerly under the League of Nations after World War I. The United Nations itself, with its sclerotic bureaucracy, its chronic budget crisis, its hamstringing decision process, is not up to the job.



A Quite Traditional Establishment

By Thomas Crampton

PARIS — The first time I visited Madame Françoise's bar, everyone wore black. It was the bicentenary of the guillotining of Louis XVI; they were in mourning.

On a dimly lit cobblestone street in the old market section of Paris, the place fills up nightly with people who come to sing cabaret songs. Leaning on the zinc bar, glass of Bordeaux at his elbow, an accordionist plays songs popularized by the likes of Edith Piaf and Yves Montand.

seem that the situation could have been defused. If someone had offered to keep the dogs in a car just outside the bar, both Madame Françoise and the blind couple would have felt vindicated. Battle lines had been drawn; it was too late for compromise.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Example of Cyprus

Regarding "Standing Aside in Self-Defeating Virtue" (Opinion, June 1): Peter Schneider seems to believe Cyprus is an example of a peacekeeping operation that works. Unfortunately it has only perpetuated the aggressor's territorial and ethnic cleansing gains.

NAFTA as Process

Regarding "A NAFTA, but With Envoys" (Opinion, May 25): Lane Kirkland is quite right to argue that the North American Free Trade Agreement, conceived by the U.S., Canadian and Mexican governments, is more likely to provide quick profits for financial elites than to improve the welfare of most North Americans.

When it is requested that when it is perceived to be imposed. The Europeans may well want us back one day, but now is not the time. While NAFTA, as currently conceived, may be deeply flawed, the need to regularize the system of production, labor and migration in North America is urgent.

The End Is in Sight

Malcolm W. Browne's fascinating article, "The Limits of Existence" (Health/Science June 3), quotes Dr. J. Richard Gott 3d as predicting that the human race could survive for 5 million years or so.

shot and killed a 16-year-old Japanese exchange student in Louisiana — fearing the youth was a dangerous intruder — was acquitted of all charges.

Moral vs. Moralistic

Regarding "Homosexuality and Morality" (Letters, May 27) from T. M. Aguilera: I am getting tired of the phony moral rectitude of some people on a subject that is no concern of theirs: the sex life of other people.

Shoot to Kill

Regarding the editorial "Too Foolish for Arms" (May 28): I would like to express my amazement and disappointment that the man who

White Man's Burden

I wish to take to task mildly Mr. William Safire. In "Getting to the Core of the Matter" (Language, June 7), he refers to Rudyard Kipling's "Mandalay" and to that poet's "stiff-upper-lip, white-man's-burden support for the British Empire."

It Roles Were Reversed

Regarding Japan's continuing trade surplus with the United States, I wonder what the American attitude would be if the United States had the trade surplus? Would Americans be any more willing than the Japanese to reduce the trade gap? Probably not.

GENERAL NEWS

New German 'Drive to the East' Arsonists Hit Hostel In Germany

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service KALININGRAD, Russia — More than 45 years after the Red Army drove German defenders from this Baltic city known for centuries as Königsberg, the Germans are back.

while they encourage the German presence, they don't stress it. But it is clear to anyone walking Königsberg's streets or driving through its picturesque surroundings that after decades as a closed Soviet military region, this once-beautiful Hanseatic port is rediscovering its roots and hoping to parlay them into prosperity.

Arsonists struck again in Germany's wave of racist firebombings, while the police in Cologne detained more than 70 persons during a protest against extremist violence. Nine foreigners escaped injury when firebombers attacked an immigrants' hostel during the night in Solingen, on the Swiss border.

COLOGNE — Arsonists struck again in Germany's wave of racist firebombings, while the police in Cologne detained more than 70 persons during a protest against extremist violence. Nine foreigners escaped injury when firebombers attacked an immigrants' hostel during the night in Solingen, on the Swiss border.

Turkish-Cypriot Chief Won't Go to UN Talks ANKARA — The Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said Thursday he would not take part in the next round of UN-sponsored peace talks in New York on Monday.

Prussian city under Soviet occupation since 1945 finds its roots mean money. Kant, renovated the war-ravaged 14th-century cathedral, spruced up old seaside resorts and replaced some Soviet street names with the original German.

Kohl, in Ukraine, Warns on Missiles KIEV, Ukraine — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany told Ukraine on Thursday that if it wanted Western aid it must move soon and dismantle the 176 former Soviet long-range nuclear missiles based on its territory.

Arround Europe British farmers are committing suicide at twice the national rate. Nick Read, an adviser to the National Farmers Union, says falling rural income has taken a toll, but that loneliness and a decline in public esteem have also played a part.



AN ENIGMATIC EGYPTIAN VISITOR — A 16-meter model of the Sphinx floating Thursday in a canal in Amsterdam. The model is an eyesucker to promote the Giuseppe Verdi opera "Aida," which will be performed in the city from June 24 to 26.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Nostalgic East Germans Want To Keep Right to Turn Right

East Germans miss their green arrows. For 30 years, they were allowed to turn right after stopping at an intersection if the way was clear and if there was a bright green arrow to the spotlight, pointing right. They lost the right after reunification, but since then, Der Spiegel reports, state governments, expert commissions, scientific institutes, federal ministries and citizens groups have been hard at work studying the matter.

Arround Europe

British farmers are committing suicide at twice the national rate. Nick Read, an adviser to the National Farmers Union, says falling rural income has taken a toll, but that loneliness and a decline in public esteem have also played a part.

Patients in the Evora hospital in southern Portugal died of aluminum poisoning.

Patients in the Evora hospital in southern Portugal died of aluminum poisoning. Environment Minister Carlos Borrego asked a university audience: "Do you know what they do when people die in Evora? They recycle them for the aluminum." The comment provoked a furious reaction; Mr. Borrego was forced to resign.

How clean can you get?

How clean can you get? One in four Germans washes his or her hands 11 or more times a day, according to a recent survey for Focus, the German newsweekly.

In a letter to The Times of London, G. Buckley of Chislehurst, Kent, suggests that since Britain's motorways are considering introducing Continental-style tolls, they might also adopt the French practice of giving highway names: "Their A6 is the Autoroute du Solci, their A11, l'Orsme and so on. Might I suggest that we name the M6 Autoroute de la Pluie and the M40 Sanstollettes?"

Brian Knowlton

In London, There Are Many Ways to Cut Corners in Style

By Roger Collis International Herald Tribune

SEVERAL years ago, a friend of mine who had just started as a consultant stayed at a cheap hotel when he was on a field trip or doing research, but splurged on the best when he was selling or meeting clients. The secret is knowing when and how to cut corners and how to do it in style.

Whatever the exchange rate, I always find London relentlessly expensive. Lunch or dinner for two might set you back \$150 (about \$225) or more in a fancy restaurant. And hotels cost £200 or more a night. But there are ways to save money in style.

Nobody pays the published rate at a hotel these days, but even a corporate rate may not be the lowest. You can often do better with half-price weekend rates, or coupon books, such as Half Price Europe. The drawback is that they are on a space available basis.

Hotel Express International offers 50 percent off standard rates at about 30,000 hotels around the world — including 38 in London. You can gain access to these by joining the United Kingdom program, which costs £40 a year. (There also are International

and European programs.) You can book direct or through Hotel Express.

Breakfast has to be one of the greatest bargains in town. Breakfast at even the poshest hotel is unlikely to cost more than £20 a head. You enjoy the same atmosphere and opulence and nature of a somewhat less intimidating than for lunch or dinner.

A popular venue is the Fox & Anchor at 115 Charterhouse Street, off Smithfield Market, close to Fleet Street. At 6 A.M. you can

The Frequent Traveler

join meat porters and BBC executives for a heroic English breakfast washed down with Guinness or Champagne.

Britain's Institute of Directors canonized the business breakfast by converting the mens' room at the old United Services Club, next to its Pall Mall headquarters, into an authentically paneled brasserie. The power hungry can start their day with a choice of prunes, green figs, kippers, Cumberland sausages, black pudding, pancakes and syrup, eggs, bacon, tomatoes and mushrooms with Indian or Chinese tea, coffee or chocolate (£8.25). After that, who needs lunch?

You might be tempted by a prix fixe menu at an expensive restaurant costing as little as half the à la carte price. (Look for the British Tourist Authority "Fixed Price Menu" sticker.) According to Bob Payton, a native Chicagoan and a London resident — who owns the My Kinda Town chain of restaurants — the best value set lunch in London at present is at Les Saveurs, on Curzon Street, which costs £18 per person. Or try Les Célébrités at the Monticini Hotel on Great Cumberland Place, which offers two courses and coffee for £16.50 and three courses for £18.50 and unlimited French wine. The Capital Hotel on Basil Street has an excellent value set lunch at £20 to £25 per person. (The set dinner is £25.)

What a short-term visitor to London needs (even someone, especially someone, who knows the place) is an eclectic, up-to-date guide that gives the essentials fast. Such a guide is "The Beefeater 2-Day Guide to London" by Stephen Bayley, which was published last month.

"I wanted to do something that does not waste time for people who are short of time and a little money to spend but don't want any bum steers," Bayley says.

"The astonishing thing about London," he said, "is that you can actually have the very best for relatively little. I've tried to give the

very best. Quality is quite separate from price."

But Bayley doesn't give prices, so watch out! There are recommendations on where to go shopping, where to lunch and where a drink, where to see a movie.

If you need to "satisfy a rich craving for chopped liver, gefilte fish and poor Israeli wine," Bloom's (tel: 071-247-6001) in White-chapel should be just right. "Masochists and voyeurs" should try Sweetings (tel: 071-248-3062), where "quality of fish is good and white wine is served startlingly cold by a brusque

waiter"; Geale's (tel: 071-727-7969) is an "unpretentious fish and chip restaurant popular with Kensington families gastrostomiuming."

"The Beefeater 2-Day Guide to London," by Stephen Bayley (Bloomsbury), £7.99.

Hotel Express International, 5 Ivory Square Plantation Wharf, York Road London SW11 3UE. Tel: (071) 924-2626. Fax: (071) 738-1609.

Half Price Europe: 2125 Butterfield Road, Troy, Michigan 48064. Tel: (313) 637-8400.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Half-Price Hotels

Do consider a half-price hotel program like Hotel Express International, which gives members a 50-percent reduction on standard room rates at 38 London hotels.

Fixed-Price Menus

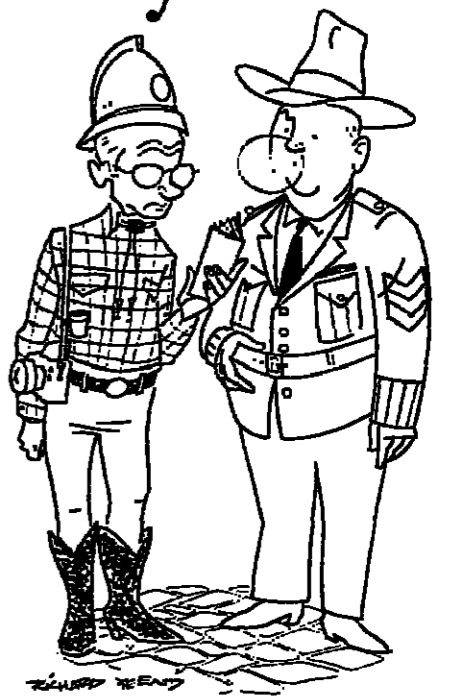
Do look for fixed menu costing as little as half the à la carte price for lunch and dinner at otherwise expensive restaurants.

Taxi Comfort

Don't try and economize on taxis. They are expensive, but the most comfortable and efficient way of getting around.

Service and Tipping

Don't give a big tip when the bill already includes a 15-percent service charge. A pound or two on top will do, if the service has been good.



THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 52.177). To June 27: "Die Welt der Maya." More than 300 objects explore the world of the Mayas which spans Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.

BELOW

Antwerp Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten (tel: 238.7800). To June 27: "Jacob Jordaens: 1633-1678." Flemish tributes to the Baroque artist, with more than 100 paintings, drawings and prints.

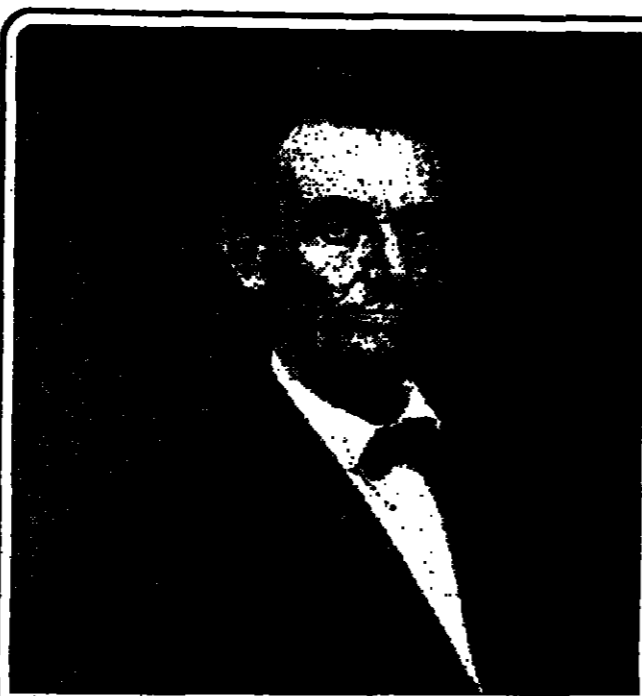
BRITAIN

Cambridge The Fitzwilliam Museum (tel: 332.900). To June 20: "Nature's Way: Romantic Landscapes from Norway." More than 120 oil studies, watercolors, drawings and prints by the Norwegian landscape painter John Christian Dahl and Thomas Fearnley.

London Academiæ Italiana delle Arti e delle Arti Applicate (tel: 225.9474). To July 25: "Italian Art Treasures: 16th to 18th Century." Paintings by artists from Italy's Emilia-Romagna region range in style from Mannerist to Baroque.

London The Ashmolean Museum (tel: 278.009). To July 17: "Rembrandt: Etchings and Drypoints." More than 60 works by the Dutch painter, draftsman and etcher, including biblical and genre studies, portraits and landscapes.

London National Gallery of Art (tel: 737.4215). To June 20: "Paintings from the Bowes Museum." Includes works by Sassetti, Fra Angelico, Giotto, Goussier, Goya and Courbet. To July 11: "Tradition and Revolution in French Art: 1700-1880." Features works by Chardin, Grouze, David, Gerard, Delacroix and Courbet. To July 25: "The Great Age of British Watercolor: 1750-1880." Masterpieces by more than 70 artists, including Gainsborough, Constable, Blake and Turner.



William Marsh's photograph of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick H. Evans's picture of Aubrey Beardsley are part of "The Waking Dream: Photography's First Century," a show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Tate Gallery (tel: 621.1318). To Sept. 5: "Paris Post War: Art and Existentialism 1945-65." Paintings and sculptures by some artists whose works were effected by the turbulent climate after World War II.

Manchester The Whitworth Art Gallery (tel: 273.4885). To June 25: "Lucienne Day: A Career in Design." A retrospective of the designer's last half-century of work. To July 31: "Royal Residences of the Victorian Era." An exhibition of watercolors from the Royal Library at Windsor.

Oxford The Ashmolean Museum (tel: 278.009). To July 17: "Rembrandt: Etchings and Drypoints." More than 60 works by the Dutch painter, draftsman and etcher, including biblical and genre studies, portraits and landscapes.

Oslo Centre for Canadian Architecture (tel: 939.7020). To Aug. 8: "Images de Villies Idées: Les Expositions Universelles." Documents, photographs and plans for universal exhibitions, including the fairs in Paris (1900), New York (1893-4) and Seattle (1889), among others.

Toronto Art Gallery of Ontario (tel: 977.0414). To June 20: "Herman Vishniac's photographs document Jewish communities of Lublin, Krakow and Warsaw in the 1930s. To Aug. 1: "Master Prints from the Museum's Private Collection." Features more than 100 prints realized between the 15th and 20th centuries. Included are works by Dürer, Rembrandt, Goussier and Picasso.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague Prague Palace (tel: 231.5135). To June 20: "France and Czech Graph-



William Marsh's photograph of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick H. Evans's picture of Aubrey Beardsley are part of "The Waking Dream: Photography's First Century," a show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ic Artists." More than 65 prints created by 15th-century Flemish and Italian artists whose works were influenced by such artists as Zdenek Braunrova, Alfons Mucha and Franzisek Kucak.

Munich Bayerische Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 238.050). To July 26: "Max Beckmann: Selbstbildnis." A retrospective of paintings, lithographs and woodcuts by the German artist.

Paris Musée de la Mer (tel: 93.36.55.26). June 24, 26, 30: "Romeo et Juliette." Shakespeare's tale of romance and adventure, directed by Michel Plesson and featuring the Orchestre du Capitole de Toulouse.

Paris Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 66.76.35.35). To Aug. 31: "L'Ébroue du Reel: L'Œuvre dans l'Art du XXème siècle." The more than 250 pieces by 20th-century artists examine prominent styles of the period. Braque, Picasso, Duchamp, de Chirico and Warhol are represented.

Paris Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 44.78.12.33). To June 21: "Heni Meisner: 1904-17." Includes more than 130 oil files, portraits, landscapes and monumental compositions.

Stuttgart Staatliche Museen (tel: 266.2629). To Jan. 31: "Filices: Interior and Design in Deutschland." Focuses on trends in architecture and interior design in the reconstruction efforts after World War II.

Bonn Kunst und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (tel: 917.1200). To July 11: "Dancing Images: Flags of the Fante Asato." More than 100 traditional flags with

Kyoto

The Museum of Kyoto (tel: 275.222.5282). To July 4: "Gems of Eurasia: Treasures from Russia." Collections from renowned museums in Russia, including the Hermitage in St. Petersburg. Includes about 170 archaeological relics, sculptures and gold objects, as well as treasures from ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome that were collected by Czar Peter I.

Osaka Museum of Modern Art (tel: 43.21.11). To June 20: "Traditional Japanese Craftworks." Two hundred and fifty examples of various handicrafts, including pottery, woven materials, lacquerware and gold objects.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.5200). To Aug. 29: "The Potato Eaters." Drawings and paintings from van Gogh's "Potato Eaters" period which he finished in 1865.

Amsterdam Sonstbeek 93 (tel: 429.044). To Sept. 28: An international exhibition of large installation pieces at various sites throughout Amstel. Includes installations by more than 45 contemporary artists from Western and Central Europe and the United States.

RUSSIA

Moscow The Pushkin Museum (tel: 095.2039578). To June 27: "George Gric Collection." Some 230 figures and other pieces spanning 30 centuries from the Neolithic age to the late Byzantine period.

SPAIN

Barcelona Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.1908). To Sept. 10: "Joan Miró: 1933-1993." Commemorative exhibition of the painter's centennial.

IRELAND

Dublin The Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.866). To Aug. 31: "Eaine Reichek." Nineteenth century culture in the United States as illustrated by the Irish sculptor and performance artist. To Aug. 25: "Biblical Paintings in Rembrandt's Holland." Paintings depicting Jewish life in 17th-century Holland.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem The Israel Museum (tel: 768.8111). To July 13: "Uri Katzenstein, M.S.V." Mixed media installations by the Israeli sculptor and performance artist. To Aug. 25: "Biblical Paintings in Rembrandt's Holland." Paintings depicting Jewish life in 17th-century Holland.

ITALY

Bologna Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 502.859). To Aug. 31: "Dus Seccoli di Pittura a Bologna." The artistic experience in Bologna in the 19th and 20th centuries as commemorated.

JAPAN

Kobe Kobe City Museum (tel: 39.10.02). To June 27: "Thomas McKnight's Exhibition." A retrospective which includes more than 80 of the artist's silk-screen prints.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva Grand Théâtre (tel: 311.2311). June 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 26, 30: "L'Opéra de Figeac." Conducted by Amn Jordan, directed by Nicholas Hymer, and featuring William Shmel as Count Armatavia, Renee Fleming as the Countess and Ferruccio Furlanetto as Figaro.

Lausanne Musée de l'Élysée (tel: 617.4821). To Aug. 29: "Frédéric Brenner: Juifs et Modernes." More than 300 works from the Nabu museum in the former Soviet Union.

Zurich Kunsthaus Zurich (tel: 516.785). To Aug. 15: "Die Nabis: Propheten der Moderne." More than 300 works from the Nabu museum in the former Soviet Union.

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UNITED STATES

Malibu The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.7611). To Aug. 15: "Being and Becoming." A retrospective of Edward prints and photographs by Edmund Tasker.

New York The Center for African Art (tel: 966.1313). To Aug. 15: "Secrecy: African Art That Conceals and Reveals." More than 100 works from sub-Saharan Africa, including masks, figures, textiles, architectural sculptures and reliquary objects.

New York Guggenheim Museum (tel: 477.3640). To Sept. 19: "Paul Klee: A Comprehensive Study of Paintings and Works on Paper by the Swiss artist. To Aug. 22: "A Singular Dimension in Painting." A survey of Minimalism through the works of some 40 artists, including Robert Mangold, Elsworth Kelly and Frank Stella.

Lincoln Center (tel: 307.4100). To June 27: "Balanchine Celebration."

The New York City Ballet presents a series of Balanchine choreographies, including "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Harlequinade," "Burgk" and "Square Dance."

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 879.5500). To July 4: "Lorna Negra: 11 Peruvian Lorna's Torso." More than 120 pieces created in the 3rd century by the Moche people of Peru. Features a broad array of funerary objects, adornments, headdresses, masks and necklaces. To July 4: "The Waking Dream: Photography's First Century." More than 250 works trace 19th-century photography in England, France and the United States.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.9480). To July 6: "William Wegman's Candelabra." The American artist retells the classic tale with photographs of Weimaraner dogs in costumes and settings. To July 6: "Reading Prints." A survey of contemporary art in print mediums.

National Museum of Women in the Arts (tel: 783.5000). To Aug. 1: "Ursula Modern: The Art of Contemporary Brazil." A survey of contemporary Brazilian artists, including works by Frida Baranek, Maria Bonomi, Clementina Duarte and Lygia Clark.

Passadena Norton Simon Museum of Art (tel: 449.6940). To July 11: "La Fiesta Brava: Goya's La Tauromaquia." More than 40 engravings from Goya's series on bullfights. To Sept. 18: "Paintings and Works on Paper by John Alton." Paintings, drawings and prints dating from 1956-68 in the Los Angeles area.

Washington Corcoran Gallery of Art (tel: 535.3211). To Aug. 29: "Fable and Fantasy: The Art of Felix Lortz." Drawings and watercolors by the French children's book illustrator. Smithsonian Institution (tel: 357.2827). To Sept. 6: "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington." Includes musical instruments, posters, memorabilia, photographs and scores.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A FAMOUS story by Robert A. Davis concerns a professor of logic who taught himself bridge from a book. The club secretary, reluctantly permitted him to join a game, but aborted it when the professor's first move, as defender, was to lead from a king into an A-Q combination in dummy on his right. The secretary was then embarrassed when the professor demonstrated that he had found the only winning defense.

The nearest parallel in real life may be Gregory Robbins, an 18-year-old senior at Trinity High School in Manhattan. At the beginning of 1992 he played hearts, a game favored by President Clinton when relaxing. He decided to try bridge, and read a series of books, starting with Alfred Sheinwald's "Five Weeks to Winning Bridge" and ending with Larry Cohen's "Law of Total Tricks."

Encouraged by his mother, Suzanne Robbins, and by an expert friend, Jim Sampson, he began playing in clubs and by year's end had accumulated 80 master points, making him the American Contract Bridge League's Rookie of the Year.

Playing with Sampson in a set game at the Beverly Club, Robbins opened the West hand shown in the diagram with a gambling three no-trump, indicating a long solid minor suit and little else. Over North's double East bid five diamonds, and South's five-heart bid was carried to six by his partner.

After a routine diamond lead South would have had no trouble, for a club can eventually be discarded on the last spade in the dummy. But Robbins recognized that North's aggressive bidding was most likely based on a diamond void. He drew the correct inference from the five-diamond

Bridge score table with columns for North, West, East, South and various card counts.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West 3NT, East 5C, South 6C, Pass.

West led the club queen. bid: East could know that his partner held diamonds only if he himself held club strength. Robbins therefore led the club queen, a play that is easy on paper but not at the table, and defeated the contract by one trick.

BOOKS

UNITED STATES: Essays 1952-1992

By Gore Vidal, 1,272 pages, \$33. Random House.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

OVER the years, nearly half a century now, the once precocious 20-year-old author of "Williwaw" (1946) has triumphed in nearly everything but electoral politics. His winning name may currently be glimpsed inside the envelope for best historical novelist: "Julian," "Burr," "Lincoln," most exhilarating essayist, favorite talk-show guest (intellectual diva-show guest), wisest gaffer, and least appreciated Cassandra (political section).

Even his artistic failures, mainly cinematic, have the stuff of legend in them ("Myra Breckinridge," the X-rated epic "Caligula").

To such lavish plenty one should also include a faithful companion of 40 years, a circle of friends that includes Paul Bowles to Paul Newman, and best of all, a book-lined apartment in Rome.

Like another noble Roman, Vidal has his gall and he divides his grandiosely titled collected essays into three parts: State of the Art focuses on books and their writers; focuses on books and their writers; State of the Union on politics and

its discontents; and State of Being on matters autobiographical.

In a note Vidal says that this imposing volume contains about two thirds of the pieces he has published over the past four decades.

For those readers who have somehow missed Vidal as essayist — likely, I admit, only if your name is Rip Van Winkle — "United States" is spangled with glorious oldies like "The Top 10 Best Sellers" of early 1973, the almost scholarly "French Letters: Theories of the New Novel," the devastating "American Plastic: The Master of Fiction," the formerly scandalous account of the Kennedys entitled "The Holy Family," the still scandalous "Pink Triangle and Yellow Star" (about some gays and certain Jews), frequently unorthodox views of various American presidents (Adams, Lincoln, Grant, Teddy Roosevelt, Nixon, Reagan) and a whole series of lovingly thorough appraisals of once neglected writers.

Vidal is nothing less than an old-fashioned bookman. He took the path to Rome, he claims, to be near his classical library when he was working on Julian (the Apostolic A long essay on Lincoln out-scores the professors, refuting every doubt about the exactness of his knowledge of the president and his times. In fact, though one may look like a movie star and have the

name to match, he studies like a Cistercian.

Vidal believes that accurate and entertaining description should be the main function of criticism. Describe a novel properly and there's no need to trot out the demeaned adjectives of book-chat, let alone the jargon-torn and syntax-tormented sentences of post-structuralism.

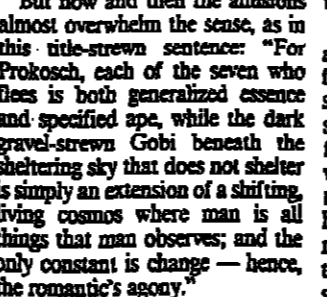
Here it is, the famous Vidal style: witty, conversational, astringent, often highly personal, even gossipy. Never does one sense the ordinary book reviewer's rush to judgment. Here are leisurely openings, a carefully contrived structural artfulness, curving digressions, good talk. The sentences themselves buzz contentedly with half-veiled allusions, retooled clichés, quiet puns, unexpected juxtapositions.

Example? Consider this wry musing of the hallowed and the hip: "Elsewhere in the Old Testament, the love that Ruth felt for Naomi was of a sort that today might well end in the joint ownership of a ceramics kiln in Laguna Beach."

But now and then the allusions almost overwhelm the sense, as in this title-strewn sentence: "For Prokosh, each of the seven who flees is both generalized essence and specified ape, while the dark gravel-strewn Gobi beneath the sheltering sky that does not shelter is simply an extension of a shifting, living cosmos where man is all things that man observes; and the only constant is change — hence, the romantic's agony."

Lord Norwich, British author and broadcaster, is reading "Reckoning: The Murder of Christopher Marlowe," by Charles Nicholl. "It's riveting — a wonderful bit of literary, historical detective. It's the whole world of English spies — a work of extremely good scholarship and impressively written like a very complicated John le Carré." (Suzie Menkes, IHT)

What they're reading: Lord Norwich, British author and broadcaster, is reading "Reckoning: The Murder of Christopher Marlowe," by Charles Nicholl.



What they're reading: Lord Norwich, British author and broadcaster, is reading "Reckoning: The Murder of Christopher Marlowe," by Charles Nicholl.

Yet Vidal can also be so plain you may think he's joking. "I date the end of the old republic and the birth of the empire to the invention, in the late thirties, of air conditioning." Before AC, Vidal explains reasonably, the politicians would abandon Washington in the summer; now they stay around all through the year, making mischief.

As an essayist, Vidal uses far above disinterestedness. He is frankly a provocateur and a partisan. When he writes on literary subjects or old friends, this makes for letter-perfect journalism; but when he turns to sex and politics the tone sometimes grows shrill, the humor heavy-handed, the message repetitive. Again and again Vidal tells us that everyone is really bisexual in his impulses, that today's novels are written to be taught not read, that the rich really control America, that we need to limit population growth, that certain intellectual Jews belong to an Israeli fifth column, that families are the chief means of keeping workers in their exploited place.

Still, Gore Vidal is the master-essayist of our age, and we should thank the gods that we still have him to kick us around. Long may he flourish.

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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Aviation

As Asian Region Takes Off, The Order Books Fill Up

By Robert Bailey

LONDON — For recession-hit aircraft manufacturers, the Asia-Pacific region is proving to be one of the few bright markets where demand is remaining consistently high for both civil and military purposes.

With population levels 10 times that of North America and six times that of Europe, and with rapid economic growth rates well in excess of major trading rivals, aerospace companies confidently view Asia as a long-term growth market.

An indication of the potential is China, where air traffic is expanding by a phenomenal 20 percent a year. It is expected to sustain a similar annual growth for the rest of the 1990s. This year Chinese airlines will carry some 33 million passengers to over 200 domestic destinations. Officials estimate that 800 new aircraft will be introduced in the next 15 years just to keep pace with the country's traffic growth.

Apart from acquisition of aircraft, new airports are being developed and former military bases converted to civil use. As a result, up to \$2 billion of investment is scheduled to be spent on installing new air traffic control systems.

Aviation development is being boosted by a gradual liberalization of civil aviation by Beijing that includes plans to permit foreign investment in state-owned airlines and airports.

Apart from the main international carrier Air China, a number of other airlines are expanding. These include China Southern, Shanghai-based China Eastern, China Northern in Shenyang, China Southwest in Chengdu and China Northwest in Xi'an.

China Southern, located in the country's rapidly growing Guangxi Guangdong industrial region, is the fastest growing of these airlines. Operating 23 Boeing 737 aircraft, it carried 5.8 million passengers in the first nine months of 1992.

Last year, China Eastern placed a \$555 million order through China Aviation Supplies for five Airbus-A340 wide-body aircraft, plus an A300 and a number of Fokker-100 jets. Not surprisingly, China has become one of the world's most competitive areas for Western aircraft manufacturers as they struggle to compete for falling order books in other regions.

Boeing has sold a total of 126 aircraft to China. These include a contract for 20 737-300s and one 757-200, valued at \$900 million, placed this year. The company is hopeful that a further order will follow in 1993 for its new 777 airliner as well as 767s.

Arbus as well as McDonnell Douglas are also working hard to carve a niche in the Chinese market. The latter has a well-established joint venture with the Chinese government to co-produce MD-80 and MD-90 twin-engine medium-range airliners. Boeing is also discussing the possibility of setting up a co-production venture involving its single-aisle two-engine 757 airliner.

China's aviation growth is being reflected elsewhere in the Far East. In the last two years Taiwan has witnessed the start-up of two new international airlines, Eva Air and Mandarin Airlines. South Korea has also seen the formation of the state-owned Korean Air. The new airline will be operating five Boeing 747-400s by the end of 1993.

Indonesia's Garuda also faces competition from the recently formed Sempati Air. Vietnam Air is looking to replace its Russian-supplied fleet to meet an expansion of international traffic. In Rangoon, a new airline, Myanmar Airways International, is due to start operations shortly.

The expansion of Asia's civil aviation is also being reflected in the military area, with development of air power ranking high on the region's defense agendas.

Defense planners in Japan are reported to be considering acquiring 500 military aircraft from 1995 onward. Immediate attention is focused on the country's own FS-X fighter development program and acquisition of Boeing 767 airborne warning and control system aircraft.

Enhanced versions of combat aircraft are also in demand. Singapore, which is due to receive F-16 A/B aircraft, is trying to acquire the more advanced C/D version of the aircraft.

INDONESIA is finalizing an order for 24 British Aerospace Hawk fighter aircraft. An additional 72 aircraft may also be acquired in the long-term. And the Royal Malaysian Air Force is currently evaluating the F-16, McDonnell Douglas F-18, Swedish Saab JAS39 Gripen and Russia's MiG-29 for its own needs.

Russia is making a determined effort to meet the Malaysian Air Force's requirements with a reported offer of 18 MiG-29s and six Mi-35 helicopters plus training and support. Last year, Russia sold armaments valued at \$1.8 billion to China, including two squadrons of Sukhoi Su-27 fighter-bombers and SA-10 anti-ballistic missile batteries. As a direct result, Washington authorized the sale to Taiwan of 150 F-16 fighters. The Taiwanese government has also ordered 60 Mirage-2000-5 fighters from France's Dassault.

Taiwan is developing its own Ching Kuo fighter, and until the United States agreed to sales of the F-16, it intended to build 130 of the combat aircraft. Japan's Mitsubishi is due to manufacture a similar number of its FS-X fighter aircraft. The British Aerospace Hawks ordered by Indonesia are due to be assembled locally.

Indigenous aircraft production is becoming more important in Asia. In the next century the region's aerospace industry has the potential to play an influential role in world export markets as the Far East's automobile producers enjoy today.

ROBERT BAILEY is a London-based writer specializing in aviation and technology.



The design for the supersonic commercial airliner now under study.

Germany Spreads Its Wings

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For a decade after World War II, the building of power-driven aircraft by Germany was proscribed. It was not until Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) became a senior partner in the Panavia consortium with Britain and Italy, to develop the Tornado fighter-bomber, in 1969 that German industry again focused on major aerospace activity.

Today, German reunification has taken place and the country's aircraft manufacturers employ 60,000 people in a sector ranking fourth largest in the world after the United States, Britain and France.

But the German industry's ambitions are being eroded by government budget cutbacks and the problems of finding alternative sources of funds for the scale of research and development needed for future projects.

Deutsche Aerospace (DASA), founded as a subsidiary of Daimler-Benz, is responsible for more than 80 percent of the country's output. It is also a principal force in Europe's aerospace sector. Its subsidiary Deutsche Aerospace Airbus, for example, develops and produces about a third of all the European consortium's products. Further muscle was added in April this year when DASA acquired a 51 percent controlling interest in the Dutch company Fokker. As a result, DASA holds a dominant position in Europe's small- to medium-capacity aircraft market.

Further restructuring moves are seen as likely to occur in order to create a European regional manufacturing group with France's Aerospatiale and Italy's Alenia.

The emphasis on civil aviation markets — DASA is also carrying out its own study into a supersonic airliner — is comparatively recent. Until the end of the Cold War it seemed likely that the main focus would remain the military arena. This seems less likely now with clouds forming again over the Eurofighter project.

Military aircraft up to now have been seen as the main thrust of DASA's business. MBB is a 42.5 percent partner in the Tornado consortium and is also a leading producer of helicopters for the German armed forces as well as a range of overseas customers.

DASA is currently negotiating a prestige contract to upgrade NATO's fleet of 16 airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft. But the future of military production

hinges on the fate of the Eurofighter project. Cracks are widening in the abortious compromise agreement reached at the end of 1992, when Britain, Italy and Spain persuaded Germany to carry on with the project by agreeing to slow down the rate of expenditure and defer the production phase for the aircraft.

A rider was added to the agreement, though, to the effect that work was to commence in time to meet the in-service date of those partners requiring first deliveries to their air forces at the end of the 1990s. While governments argue over the project's timetable, the first prototype flight has been postponed several times and is two years behind schedule.

The most immediate problem impeding progress is a 500 million Deutsche mark (\$312.5 million) shortfall in German government financing for the project this year. DASA has accused Defense Minister Volker Rübe of trying to shift the blame for the program's difficulties to industry after he said it had failed to adjust to a slowdown within the framework of existing contracts.

What is perceived as a lack of defense policy-making in Bonn has caused the DASA chairman, Jürgen Schremp, to warn: "We have reached the state of absolute unacceptability."

When DASA was formed, its directors envisaged that the civil area of production, led by Airbus work, would be secondary to military business. The reverse has proved to be the case, with the result that tentative plans to acquire 100 percent control of Deutsche Aerospace Airbus were brought forward.

The now fully owned company has become a principal profit center for DASA, employing 23,000 workers at 10 locations. Turnover in 1992 was 4.8 billion marks.

A major landmark for Deutsche Aerospace Airbus was the rollout in March this year of the new Airbus-A321 from its final assembly line in Hamburg. The 186-seat aircraft is a stretched version of the successful A320, of which nearly 700 have been ordered from Airbus Industrie. The significance of the rollout is that it represented not only the first Airbus aircraft but also the first large transport aircraft to be assembled in Germany since World War II.

The occasion was one of great national pride and the culmination of a long campaign by Germany to establish a final assembly operation on its home territory.

Robert Bailey

U.S. Bilateral Agreements Hit Worldwide Turbulence

By Ron Katz

LONDON — The U.S. government's bilateral air transport relations are in trouble. In May 1992, France renounced an agreement with the Americans that had been in place for 46 years, claiming that U.S. airlines were flooding the French market with too much capacity. The German government is under pressure from its national carrier Lufthansa to do the same, unless more restrictions can be agreed on capacity and on U.S. carriers' fifth-freedom rights (picking up passengers in a second country to fly to a third) out of Germany.

Other countries, including Canada and Japan, are also engaged in angry disputes with U.S. negotiators. And in the latest development, a quarrel between the United States and Australia escalated into an ugly confrontation when the Australian government ordered Northwest Airlines to cancel one of its thrice-weekly flights between New York, Osaka and Sydney, as of June 30. The United States retaliated by telling the Australians that if the order were carried out, Qantas would have had to cut three flights on its Sydney-to-Los Angeles route.

Bilateral tensions are not unusual in air transport, but the convergence of so many conflicts at the same time is virtually unprecedented. "Everyone is frustrated with the bilateral system," said Paul Grech, the director of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of International Aviation.

Observers believe that current tensions on the North Atlantic have three root causes: the continuing recession, the aggressive expansion of U.S. megacarriers into Europe, and a reassessment by American and European transport interests alike of the consequences of U.S. air transport deregulation.

Despite a 7 percent pickup in traffic growth in the first few months of 1993, growth in available capacity, fueled by the large fleet purchases of the mid-to-late 1980s, continues to outstrip air travel demand. As a consequence, the airlines' financial performance remains dismal; the 215 carriers grouped in the International Air Transport Association are expected to lose \$2 billion this year, on top of the \$11.5 billion in losses they sustained in 1990-1992. "In a financial environment like this, almost everyone turns protectionist," said one European airline executive.

On the North Atlantic, the problems of the recession were compounded by the replacement in 1991 of TWA and Pan Am as the major U.S. long-haul carriers by the three powerhouse, American Airlines, United and Delta. The consequences were instantaneous and dramatic: When Delta bought Pan Am's 32 trans-Atlantic destinations, including its Frankfurt hub, Delta's frequencies on the North Atlantic doubled overnight from 92 to 195 a week. American Airlines, which had only a handful of European services until its purchase of TWA's three main routes to London

Heathrow, expanded to operate 234 weekly flights on 27 routes between European and American cities.

It is not simply that the U.S. Big 3 were more powerful financially; they also had extensive domestic networks from which they could channel passengers onto European flights. Whereas Pan Am and TWA had relatively skimpy U.S. route systems, Delta could feed its trans-Atlantic services from more than 300 American cities. By contrast, the European claim, U.S. prohibitions against cabotage (the right to fly and pick up passengers on domestic routes in another country) mean that European carriers cannot match the feed that U.S. carriers can call on.

The result has been a series of charges and countercharges — and destructive fare wars on several major trans-Atlantic routes. Europeans, led by Air France's chief executive, Bernard Attali, charge U.S. carriers with capacity and price dumping. Mr. Attali says that because the U.S. domestic market stagnated around 1987, U.S. airlines have been pushing cut-price services onto European routes, where cutthroat fare wars are dragging the airline industry into collective suicide. "The Americans counter that they have offered open-skies agreements to any European country that wants one."

One consequence of the standoff has been a rising demand by some European countries to reinstate capacity controls on the North Atlantic, where they have been largely absent for years.

ONE solution to the conflict may lie in the current round of bilateral talks, termed Bermuda 2, between the United States and Britain. Bermuda 2 limits the number of carriers that each party can designate on a particular route, and also limits capacity increases and fare initiatives.

"Why won't the U.S. sign a similar agreement with France?" asks Mr. Attali. "We'd be delighted."

But in May, negotiations started up to amend Bermuda 2. Both the U.S. and U.K. transportation departments have ordered their negotiators to hammer out a more liberal agreement within a year.

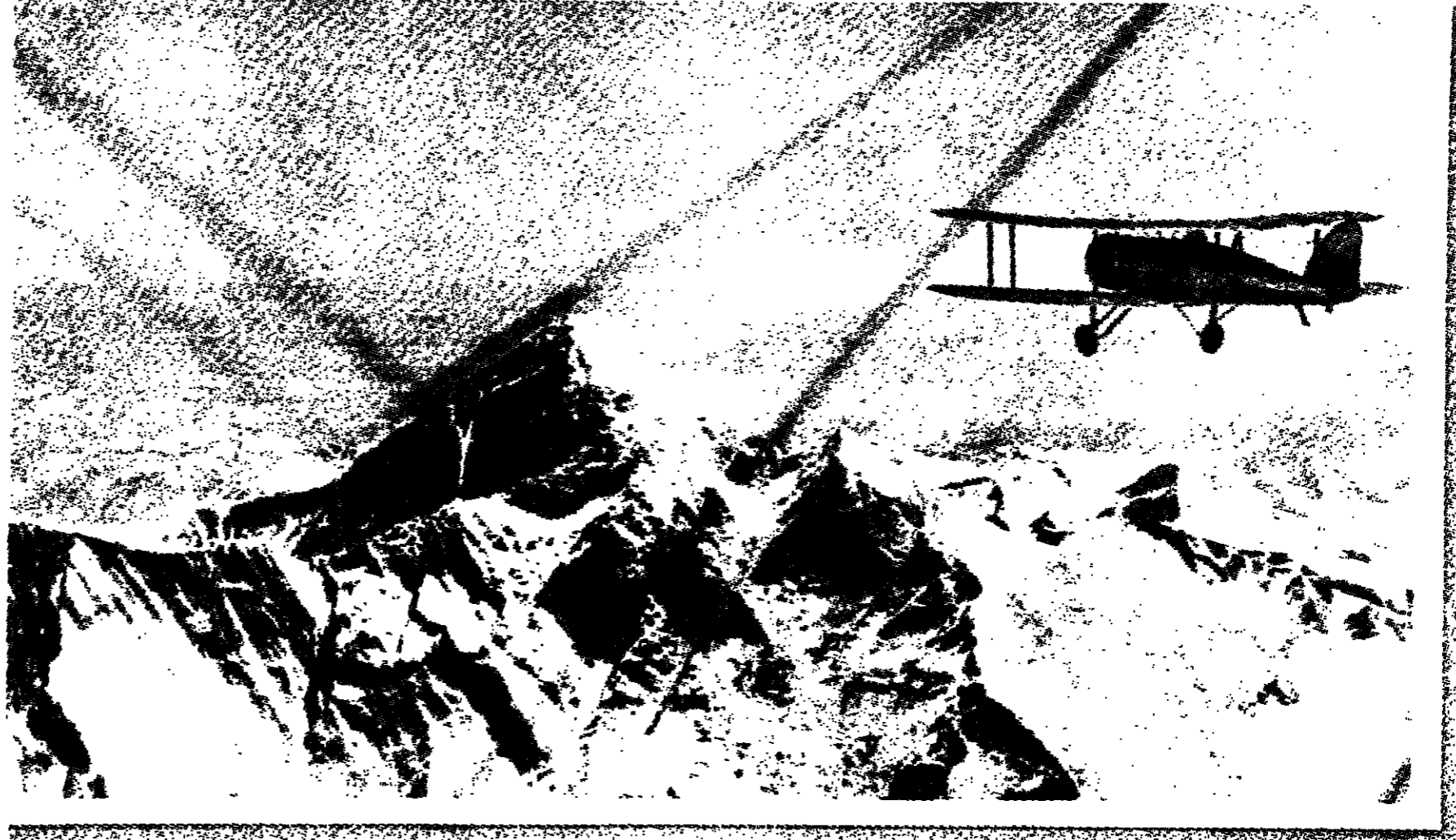
Regardless of the outcome of Bermuda 2, a philosophical gulf will remain between the United States and its European allies. American spokesmen still insist that deregulation and market forces should be allowed to handle questions of capacity and price.

"Carriers are bringing capacity into line with demand, not governments. This is as it should be," said James Tarrant, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for transportation affairs. To which Mr. Attali responds: "The market alone cannot be self-regulating in terms of capacity. This is evident for air transport where the product cannot be stocked and the supply is conditioned by aircraft orders made two or three years beforehand. For this reason, we must guide the market."

Europe
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Too Far

ness Je

Pacific



The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, and Flight Lieutenant D.F. McIntyre make the first flight over Mt. Everest (29,028 ft.) on 3rd April 1923

AS THE FIRST MEN TO FLY OVER EVEREST, OUR FOUNDERS WOULD LIKE OUR NEW NAME.

The Jetstream name marks our determination to be as important to the future of regional aviation as we've been to its past.

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A BRITISH AEROSPACE COMPANY

Attali Faces His Board On Reform

Reuters
LONDON—Jacques Attali, the embattled chief of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, discussed proposals to reform the structure of the bank with its board of directors on Thursday, banking sources said.

They said the gathering was an initial meeting for the president and the directors to exchange ideas ahead of more formal proposals expected from Mr. Attali in the next few weeks.

The board is in the middle of a major inquiry into the bank's conspicuous spending on its lavish London headquarters. Mr. Attali's proposals were said to detail cost-cutting measures.

The United States, which holds 10 percent of the bank's shares, has recently made clear it would not support Mr. Attali's departure from the bank. But in a diplomatic move that left the ball in Europe's court, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, said he would leave the decision to the bank's European majority shareholders.

The bank was set up in 1991 to promote the transition to market economies in countries of the former Soviet bloc.

The U.S. Congress has refused to agree to spend \$70 million on the bank's latest subscription to the bank.

Ogling France's Sell-Off

Foreign Banks Seek Advisory Fees

By Jacques Ncher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS—Foreign investment banks expect to get their fair share of the business in France's multi-billion-dollar privatization program, but the government probably will not need them as much as it did in the last round of sell-offs seven years ago.

The program, which could raise 315 billion to 420 billion francs (\$60 billion to \$80 billion) in the next few years, will create a need for investment-banking services worth 8 billion francs or more.

These services cover such things as auditing and evaluating the 21 companies to be sold off, advising the government on timing and pricing, and underwriting, managing and placing the issues with domestic and international investors.

A number of foreign investment banks and securities firms acknowledge that they are trying to get the Finance Ministry's ear, even though they refuse to call their discreet sales efforts lobbying.

In May, for example, Merrill Lynch hired as its "international adviser" Claude Pierre-Brosselet, who headed both the French Treasury and Crédit Lyonnais in the 1970s.

Other major foreign institutions have hired door-openers of their own.

Still, these institutions note that unlike in the first wave of privatizations, between 1986-88, government functionaries and their French banking advisers now understand the process and are not likely to draw on foreign experts if it can be avoided.

"In 1986, they were virgins in the privatization process and needed a lot of expertise," said Gérard Ardilloze, head of corporate finance for Ernst & Young in Paris. "Now, we are selling ideas just on some technical aspects."

Despite a strong cultural bias in France toward

doing business with those one knows well, the foreign bankers say they expect to get a fair shake when it comes to drooping up the business based on their reputations and demonstrated expertise. Many of them have been active in France since the mid-1980s, and they have worked closely with state-owned companies, such as Rhône-Poulenc and Elf Aquitaine, on various partial share sell-offs.

Decisions on the privatization business will be made by a special committee, probably to be named next month, when the privatization legislation is due to come up for a final vote. Debate on the legislation began Thursday. The committee will seek bids for services from a short-list of perhaps 20 French and foreign investment banks.

Foreign bankers say that French banks are likely to walk away with the bulk of the business, especially since the government aims to get as many of the shares as possible placed with French institutional and individual investors, and to do so will require access to domestic distribution systems that foreign banks do not possess.

Also, they say, Paris will try to help domestic banks, suffering from bad loans and recession.

While the foreigners are ready to concede the domestic placement business, and perhaps most of the lead-management roles, to their French counterparts, they say they will compete for the international tranches, which could range from 15 to 50 percent of the total offering.

"There's no way a French bank can play a meaningful role in the U.S.," placement, said Willy Doum, chief executive at the Paris office of Credit Suisse First Boston.

But that may not be true. Marc Vienot, chairman of Société Générale, recently said his bank would vie to act as an advisor, investor and underwriter on the domestic as well as international offerings.

U.K. Export Boom To Be Questioned

In New Trade Data

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON—Trade figures to be released Friday are likely to call into question the export-led recovery that some economists have said is under way in Britain.

The reason is that, since December, the government has released figures only on Britain's trade with countries outside the European Community, because of changes that were being made in the way the Community compiles its internal trade statistics.

Friday's figures, the first this year that will include trade with its Community partners, are widely expected to show that Britain, far from having an export boom, is buying more imports as its economy recovers, while having difficulty selling its goods on a Continent that is mired in recession.

Despite a 13 percent slide in the value of the pound since September, British exports are likely to prove "increasingly disappointing as the extent of the European recession becomes apparent," said Kate Barker, chief European economist for Ford Dowd.

"Imports haven't fallen as much as we'd hoped since the pound's devaluation," she added.

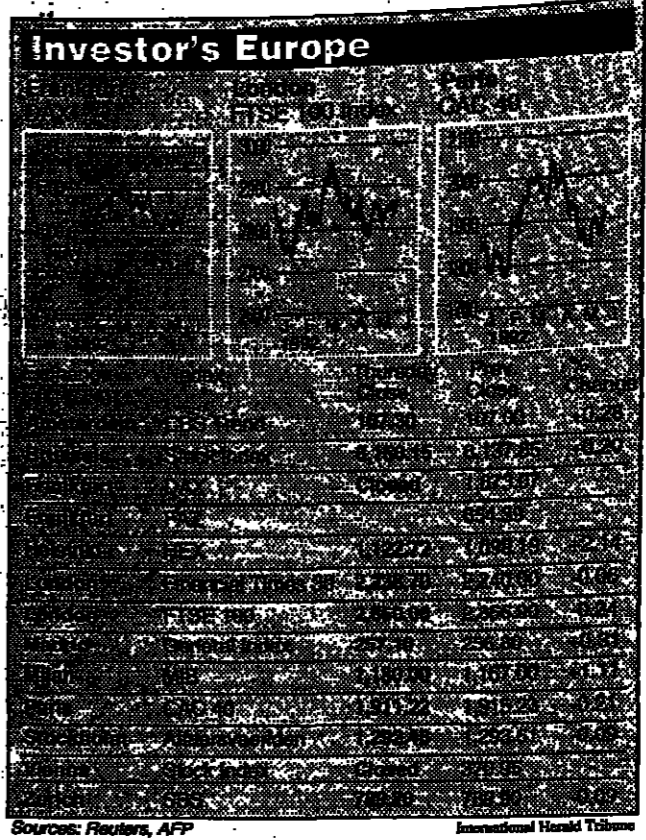
Analysts surveyed by MMS International estimated that Britain's trade gap had widened to \$4.4 billion (\$6.66 billion) in the first quarter of this year, from £3.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. That would suggest a deficit of £1.2 billion in trade with the Community, about unchanged from the fourth quarter.

The EC abolished customs declarations on goods traded between member states Jan. 1, leaving officials without their traditional tool for compiling trade figures. That forced them to devise a system that links trade figures to value-added taxes. Trade data that have been compiled from these tax declarations will be released for the first time Friday.

Some economists still say sterling's depreciation and a related decline in wage costs per unit of production leave British companies well-positioned to compete.

A four-percentage-point decline in bank base lending rates since September and a 3 percent decline in unit wage costs in manufacturing, compared with an 11.5 percent rise in German wage costs, have boosted U.K. manufacturers' competitiveness against German firms by 30 percent, according to Ian Amstad, economist at Bankers Trust.

While there is a clear risk of a big rise in the trade deficit this year, he said, the lower relative wage costs and other effects of the weaker pound will prevent a crisis.



Very briefly:

- British Telecom PLC has drawn more than 1 million registrants for the government's planned sale of shares; a further 2.4 million stockholders and employees will automatically be registered.
 - Volvo Auto Works hopes to sell more than 200,000 Lada cars in the European export market this year, almost a third of 1993 output.
 - George Wimpey PLC announced a £104 million (\$157 million) rights issue to finance an investment in the recovery of the building sector.
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 - Bertelsmann AG said after-tax profit in the current year would considerably exceed the previous year, when it earned 569 million Deutsche marks (\$347 million).
 - Pilkington PLC said financial 1993 pretax earnings had fallen 57.5 percent, to £40.7 million, dragged lower by the world recession, particularly in the company's biggest market, Germany.
- AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX*

LVMH Expects First-Half Dip

AFP-Extel News
PARIS—First-half profit at LVMH Moët-Hennessy Louis Vuitton will be lower than in the period a year earlier, Chairman Bernard Arnault said Thursday.

Mr. Arnault, speaking at the annual meeting, said profit was being cut by the economic situation, by lower returns on champagne and the weakness of the pound. He said the company hoped that profit for 1993 would equal that of 1992.

Sales for the five months to May were up 4.5 percent from a year earlier, he said. LVMH made a net profit of 1.29 billion francs (\$243 million) in the first half of 1992, with a full-year profit of 3 billion francs on sales of 21.65 billion.

Sales have been generally stagnant, he said.

New products should help the company's leather operations, and perfumes should see growth, boosted by the U.S. market, he said.

Deutsche Bank Economist Predicts Rate Cuts July 1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON—The Bundesbank will cut its Lombard and discount rates at its policy-making council meeting in Leipzig on July 1, Deutsche Bank AG's chief economist predicted on Thursday.

The economist, Norbert Walter, said there would be a concerted downward movement in European interest rates ahead of the meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations July 7-9 in Tokyo. He said the move would be led by the Dutch and French central banks, and that the Bundesbank would reduce key rates on July 1.

The Bundesbank's discount rate is now 7.25 percent and its Lombard rate is 8.5 percent.

Mr. Walter, speaking at a fund-management conference, did not specify the extent of the cuts he expected. But he forecast German money market rates of 5 percent in a year's time, with long-term rates of 6.5 percent.

Glen Liddy, a German equities analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities in London, said Thursday that German rates should be down by "around 200 basis points," or 2 percentage points, by the end of the year. A cut of that size is "desperately needed," he said, because the economy is slowing so sharply.

Mr. Walter ruled out a devaluation of the Deutsche mark, saying it was hard to find any currencies that were candidates for revaluation against the mark.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

PRICES: What's the Fed to Do?

Continued from Page 11

view of a hard-line minority of Federal Reserve Board governors and regional bank presidents who sit on the Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee.

"There's a wing of the open market committee that is looking for a reason to put on the brakes," said Robert Hall of Stanford University—a wing eager to drive inflation back below 2 percent.

In May the committee responded to three months' worth of data that implied producer prices were rising at a 4 percent to 5 percent pace by leaning its "bias" toward raising short-term interest rates. And while the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, presumably remains reluctant to run on Mr. Clinton's parade, the bias will probably translate into action if May inflation figures show more of same.

What makes this inclination to tighten credit in the absence of crystal-clear inflation signals even more problematic is that Congress

is poised to tighten fiscal policy. Higher taxes and cuts in spending would advance the cause of deficit reduction. Arguably, they would even serve the cause of economic expansion by proving Washington is serious about deficits, thereby lowering long-term borrowing rates.

But that is speculation. What is not speculation is the fact that deficit reduction will temper demand for goods and services while the economy is running at least 3 percent to 4 percent below capacity and several million people who want jobs cannot find them.

It is possible that time will make the choices less agonizing. Mr. Hale guesses that the Producer Price Index for May, to be released Friday, will settle back to the 2 percent range. That will allow the Fed to put off any change in monetary policy until the fall. It is also possible, though, that the Fed will feel compelled to play tough cop on the inflation beat.

GATT: Balladur Will Not Bend

Continued from Page 11

EC partners on farm trade "is not going to be resolved in the immediate future," Sir Leon said. But he asserted that all sides had decided to try to reach an agreement on a package of tariff reductions in a broad range of goods and services, known as market access, among the Group of Seven nations by the July summit meeting in Tokyo.

Assuming that effort succeeds, the G-7 then would try to get the rest of the 111 GATT nations to sign onto the market-access package later this summer, then turn back to agriculture in wrapping up an overall Uruguay Round accord by the end of the year, Sir Leon said.

The hope is that France will not be willing to scupper a broad trade package, from which it stands to benefit in industrial goods and services, just because of its difficulties on agriculture, said an EC source who spoke on condition of ano-

nymity. "You really have to take the long view," this source said. "What Balladur was doing was playing down agriculture."

There is unanimity on both sides of the Atlantic that the Tokyo summit meeting must produce a market-access agreement to have any chance of completing the Uruguay Round this year, when U.S. Intractable authority giving Congress a single yes-or-no vote on an entire trade agreement is to expire. With the round already six and a half years old, a failure to conclude it this year could be fatal for GATT.

"We're really talking about an absolute requirement of real progress in the next few weeks," said Peter Sutherland, who was appointed this week to take over as GATT's director general on July 1. He said he would push for an accord by stating his views "constantly, and bluntly, and publicly," even if they offend some member states.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	Low	Latest	Change
100	100	IBM	4.00	4.00	13.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Apple	0.00	0.00	12.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Oracle	0.00	0.00	14.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Sun	0.00	0.00	16.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Lucent	0.00	0.00	18.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Motorola	0.00	0.00	17.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Intel	0.00	0.00	19.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	AMD	0.00	0.00	20.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	ATI	0.00	0.00	21.0	100	100	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	Low	Latest	Change
100	100	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	15.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alumina	0.00	0.00	16.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alcan	0.00	0.00	17.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	18.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alumina	0.00	0.00	19.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alcan	0.00	0.00	20.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	21.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alumina	0.00	0.00	22.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alcan	0.00	0.00	23.0	100	100	100	0
100	100	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	24.0	100	100	100	0

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NYSE

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change, Volume. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

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AIR: U.S.-Europe Subsidy Dispute Flares Again

Continued from Page 11
not paid their creditors in years... taking 70 percent of the bilateral traffic between France and the United States.

DASSAULT: Plans Cooperation on Fighter

Continued from Page 11
with the first delivery of 60 Mirage 2000 jets ordered by Taiwan last fall, and with sales of a new business jet, the Falcon 2000—should give a boost to Dassault's sales, which are expected to drop "around 20 percent" this year to around 11 billion francs (\$2 billion) from 14.5 billion francs in 1992.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'NEW HIGHS', 'NEW LOWS', and 'AMEX High-Lows'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-11) 46 37 21 33.

Attali Faces His Board On Reform

Restored
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Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
180	300	200
170	280	180
160	260	160
150	240	140
140	220	120
130	200	100
120	180	80
110	160	60
100	140	40
90	120	20
80	100	0
70	80	-20
60	60	-40
50	40	-60
40	20	-80
30	0	-100
20		-120
10		-140
0		-160
		-180
		-200
		-220
		-240
		-260
		-280
		-300

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	107.30	107.00	+0.28
Brussels	Stock Index	6,150.15	6,137.85	+0.20
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed	1,873.07	
Frankfurt	FAZ		654.39	
Helsinki	HEX	1,122.72	1,058.19	+2.14
London	Financial Times 30	2,236.70	2,240.00	-0.06
London	FTSE 100	2,850.00	2,868.80	-0.24
Madrid	General Index	257.10	256.30	+0.31
Milan	MB	1,180.00	1,167.00	+1.11
Paris	CAC 40	1,911.22	1,915.23	-0.21
Stockholm	Aktiesvarlden	1,292.46	1,298.81	-0.09
Vienna	Stock Index	Closed	370.85	
Zurich	SBS	788.29	788.00	-0.09

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PRICES: What's the Fed to Do?

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100	90	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	100	90	IBM	4.00
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.0	100	90	Microsoft	0.00
100	90	Apple	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	Apple	0.00
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.00	12.0	100	90	Oracle	0.00
100	90	Sun	0.00	0.00	11.0	100	90	Sun	0.00
100	90	Lucent	0.00	0.00	13.0	100	90	Lucent	0.00
100	90	Motorola	0.00	0.00	14.0	100	90	Motorola	0.00
100	90	Qualcomm	0.00	0.00	16.0	100	90	Qualcomm	0.00
100	90	WorldCom	0.00	0.00	17.0	100	90	WorldCom	0.00
100	90	Verizon	0.00	0.00	18.0	100	90	Verizon	0.00
100	90	AT&T	0.00	0.00	19.0	100	90	AT&T	0.00
100	90	Time Warner	0.00	0.00	20.0	100	90	Time Warner	0.00
100	90	Comcast	0.00	0.00	21.0	100	90	Comcast	0.00
100	90	Discovery	0.00	0.00	22.0	100	90	Discovery	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	23.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	24.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	25.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	26.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	27.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	28.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	29.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	30.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	31.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	32.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	33.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	34.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	35.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	36.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	37.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	38.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	39.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	40.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	41.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	42.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	43.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	44.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	45.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	46.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	47.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	48.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	49.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	50.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	51.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	52.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	53.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	54.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	55.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	56.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	57.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	58.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	59.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	60.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	61.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	62.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	63.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	64.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	65.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	66.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	67.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	68.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	69.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	70.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	71.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	72.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	73.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	74.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	75.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	76.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	77.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
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100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	80.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	81.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	82.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	83.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	84.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	85.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90	Costco	0.00	0.00	86.0	100	90	Costco	0.00
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.00	87.0	100	90	Home Depot	0.00
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.00	88.0	100	90	Walmart	0.00
100	90	Target	0.00	0.00	89.0	100	90	Target	0.00
100	90	Kroger	0.00	0.00	90.0	100	90	Kroger	0.00
100	90	Walgreens	0.00	0.00	91.0	100	90	Walgreens	0.00
100	90	CVS	0.00	0.00	92.0	100	90	CVS	0.00
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.00	93.0	100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00
100	90								

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
114.00	113.00	114.00						
113.00	112.00	113.00						
112.00	111.00	112.00						
111.00	110.00	111.00						
110.00	109.00	110.00						
109.00	108.00	109.00						
108.00	107.00	108.00						
107.00	106.00	107.00						
106.00	105.00	106.00						
105.00	104.00	105.00						
104.00	103.00	104.00						
103.00	102.00	103.00						
102.00	101.00	102.00						
101.00	100.00	101.00						
100.00	99.00	100.00						
99.00	98.00	99.00						
98.00	97.00	98.00						
97.00	96.00	97.00						
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91.00	90.00	91.00						
90.00	89.00	90.00						
89.00	88.00	89.00						
88.00	87.00	88.00						
87.00	86.00	87.00						
86.00	85.00	86.00						
85.00	84.00	85.00						
84.00	83.00	84.00						
83.00	82.00	83.00						
82.00	81.00	82.00						
81.00	80.00	81.00						
80.00	79.00	80.00						
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78.00	77.00	78.00						
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16.00	15.00	16.00						
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12.00	11.00	12.00						
11.00	10.00	11.00						
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9.00	8.00	9.00						
8.00	7.00	8.00						
7.00	6.00	7.00						
6.00	5.00	6.00						
5.00	4.00	5.00						
4.00	3.00	4.00						
3.00	2.00	3.00						
2.00	1.00	2.00						
1.00	0.00	1.00						

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
114.00	113.00	114.00						
113.00	112.00	113.00						
112.00	111.00	112.00						
111.00	110.00	111.00						
110.00	109.00	110.00						
109.00	108.00	109.00						
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66.00	65.00	66.00						
65.00	64.00	65.00						
64.00	63.00	64.00						
63.00	62.00	63.00						
62.00	61.00	62.00						
61.00	60.00	61.00						
60.00	59.00	60.00						
59.0								

OBSERVER

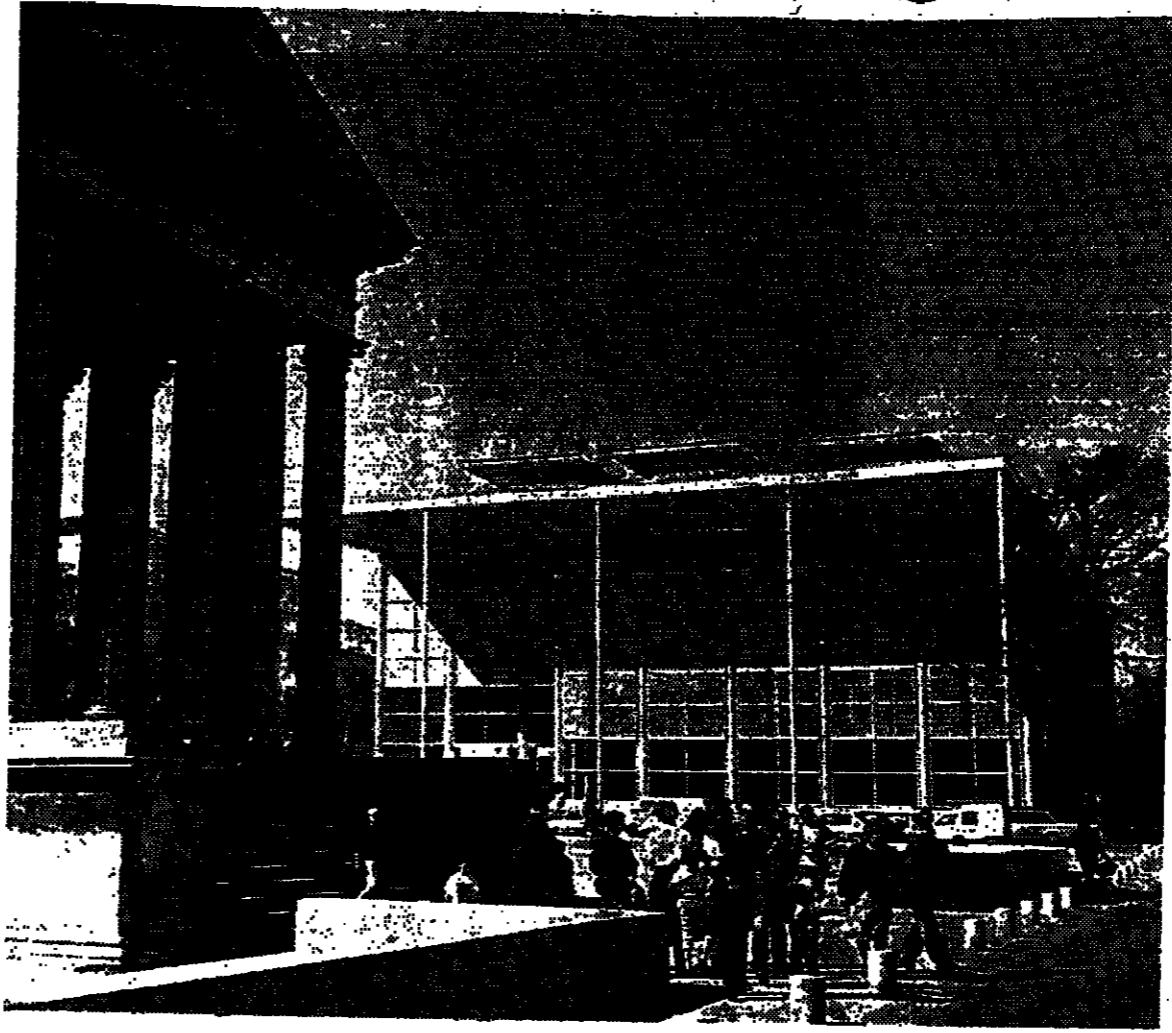
The Old Rugged '50s

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — David Halberstam's new book about the 1950s...

Roman Temple Gets Modern Neighbor

By Marilee Simons

NIMES, France — When Sir Norman Foster, the British architect, flew to the south of France a decade ago...



In Nimes, France, Sir Norman Foster has designed a cultural center of glass and steel to stand next to a Roman temple.

forum of old, the square has reverted to a pedestrian site, where the city plans open-air concerts and theater...

"The light in Nimes is extraordinary, and it changes all the time," Sir Norman said, stopping at outdoor terraces...

and works on Protestantism and bullfighting. Le Monde said the new center did not surpass the standard minimalism of the 1980s...

PEOPLE

For Premiere Night, It's Washington, B.C.

The dinobuffs go to Washington: "Jurassic Park," Steven Spielberg's heavily hyped \$36 million dinosaur thriller...

Woody Allen and Mia Farrow were back in court, just two days after a judge found Allen to be an unfit parent...

Ivan Boesky has reached a settlement with his former wife, Seema, under which he will receive a lump-sum payment of \$20 million...

Otis Redding, Buddy Holly, Dinah Washington, Bill Haley, Ritchie Valens and Elvis Presley are being moved to the U.S. Mail...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4, 8 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Table with weather forecasts for various cities including New York City, London, Paris, and Tokyo, listing high/low temperatures and conditions.

CROSSWORD

Solution to Puzzle of June 10

A crossword puzzle grid with the solution words filled in, including 'ARMY', 'BEAT', 'CLIO', 'SYMPHONY', etc.

ACROSS

- 1 Carolina rail
9 Caliphs
10 Economist
14 Stale
15 Jollity
16 Trigonometric term
17 Banquet
20 Airlines' customers
21 Fencing swords

DOWN

- 1 Reason d'
41 Chemical
44 Knight's weapon
46 Some banquet
49 Sorry
54 Tune for Tchaik
56 C.C.N.V. + H
57 The birds and the Bees
58 Always, in posy

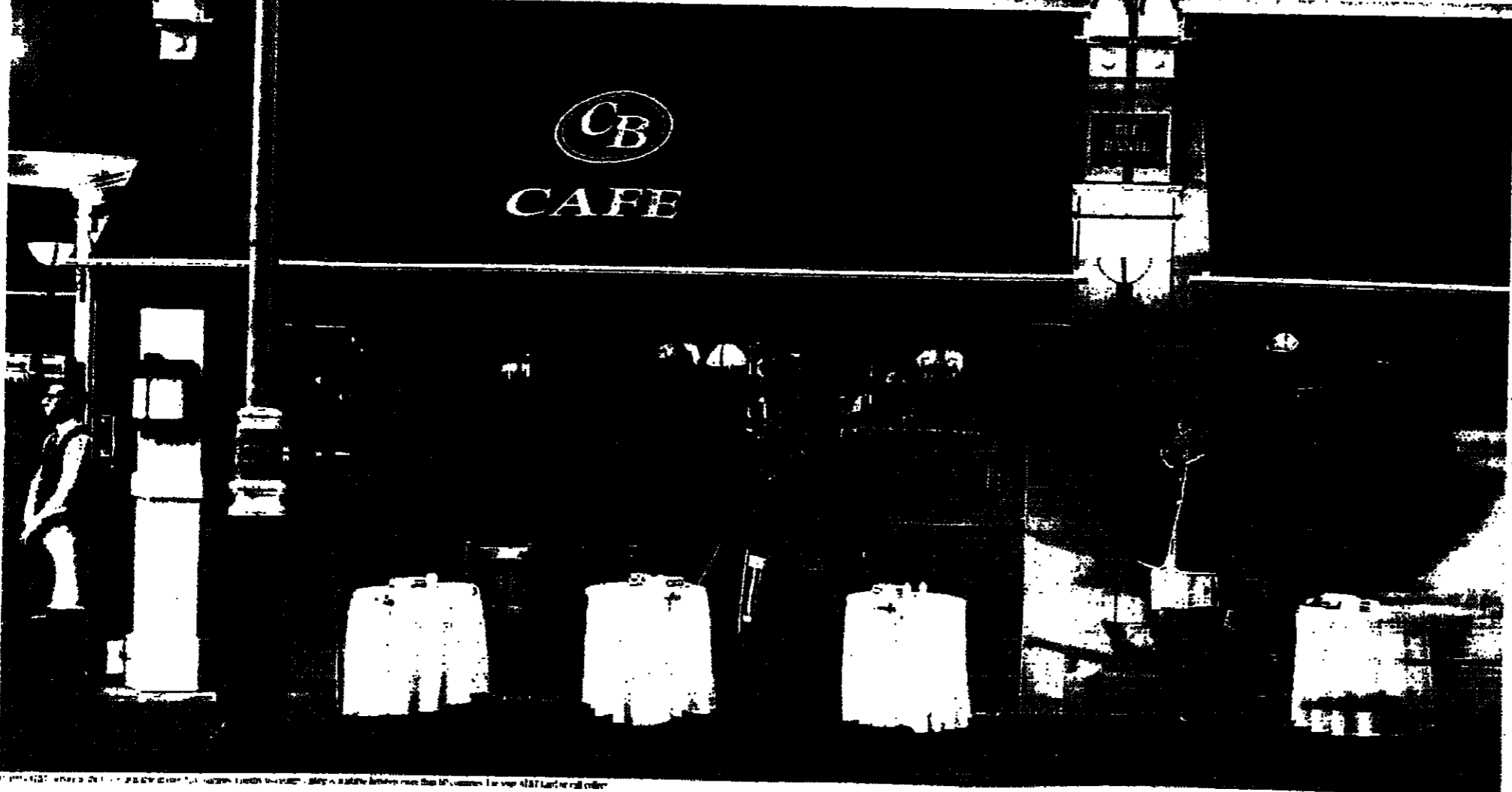
ACROSS

- 8 High spots, for short
9 Hush!
10 Germ free
11 Mode of conversation
12 Status quo
13 Headland
18 Designer pressed into silk, e.g.
19 Substance
23 Most clever
24 "Tonight" show host of yore
25 V.M.I. student
26 a customer
27 Luzzo's
28 Point
29 Substance giving red wine an astringent taste
30 Bread bakers
31 Princess Anne, to Princess Margaret
32 Begets
33 "Camera": Van Druten
39 Snow vehicle
42 Convoys
43 Says yes
47 M. Hulot
48 Exodius' hero and namesake

DOWN

- 1 Cow for beans, e.g.
2 Filicop
3 Sommy's offering
4 Lion's prey
5 Balm
7 "Exodus" hero and namesake

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



AT&T Access Numbers table listing international phone numbers for various countries like ANDORRA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, etc.

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries.



SPORTS NBA FINAL

Canadiens Capture 24th Stanley Cup

In Montreal, Vandalism and Looting Follow 4-1 Victory Over Los Angeles

By Dave Sell
Washington Post Staff Writer

MONTREAL — Make it an even two dozen Stanley Cups for the Montreal Canadiens.

The Los Angeles Kings have perhaps the greatest player in the National Hockey League has ever known, but Wayne Gretzky got a point Wednesday night and he couldn't stop the Canadiens from adding to the greatest legacy in the sport with a 4-1 victory that ended the best-of-seven Stanley Cup final series in five games.

Gretzky, 32, who missed the first half of the regular season with an injured back, said afterward that this might be his last game, but he would decide in the next week or two whether to retire after 14 NHL seasons that have made him the league's all-time scorer.

"I said to my wife before the playoffs started that I always wanted to go out on a high," Gretzky said. "I think I've played as well as I can in the playoffs. I will sit back in the next few days, talk to my wife and decide my future."

The Canadiens needed overtime to win the preceding three games in this series, but no extra time was needed this time, and the boisterous, sellout crowd of 17,959 flooded out of the Forum onto St. Catherine Street to celebrate the franchise's 24th Stanley Cup.

The celebration outside quickly got out of hand as vandals looted stores, smashed windows, hurled bottles, overturned cars and uprooted trees in the downtown shopping district.

The area sustained about \$2 million in damage in 1986, the last time the Canadiens won the Cup.

It was perhaps, fitting that the franchise that has won it more often than any other world team the 100th anniversary Cup.

The Canadiens won their first Cup in 1916, one year before the NHL was formed. And since the end of World War II, they have not gone more than seven years without winning it, the last time in 1986.

So, it was with that backdrop that the Kings traveled onto the final stage for the first time since their inception in 1967-68. Gretzky and a few other Kings had won Cups elsewhere, so they saw



Scottie Pippen hauled Mark West and the other Bulls with 27 points, 9 rebounds and 5 assists.

Jordan and Pippen Put Bulls 1 Up on the Suns

By David Aldridge
Washington Post Staff Writer

PHOENIX — The Chicago Bulls came to the National Basketball Association's championship series ready to win their third straight title, and they set about doing it by wringing the home-court advantage from the Phoenix Suns.

The one-two punch of Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen floored the Suns as the Bulls won, 100-92, to take a 1-0 lead in the best-of-seven final Wednesday night.

Even though the Bulls cut a 20-point first-half deficit to two on a couple of occasions in the second half, the game never felt as if it left the Bulls' control. The reasons were Jordan, who scored 21 of his game-high 31 points in the second half, and Pippen, who was all-around brilliant with 27 points, 9 rebounds and 5 assists.

And Jordan also broke his 13-day boycott of the media, which began following allegations of big-money, late-night gambling in Atlantic City and segued into a report in a new book that he had lost \$1.2 million in golf bets.

Charles Barkley had 21 points for Phoenix, but he made just 9 of 25 shots. Guard Kevin Johnson, who had been averaging 18 points in the playoffs, scored 11 points, shooting four of 13. The Suns did get a lift from the rookie forward Richard Dumas, who had 20 points and 12 rebounds in 42 minutes, but they never could stop the Bulls when they had to.

"We felt they were a little lackluster a little bit defensively," Jordan said. "I think any situation, you've got to get adjusted, and it took them a half to adjust to what we were actually doing. I'm pretty sure they'll look at films and make adjustments from that point on, but we kind of stunned them a little bit with our movement, our execution offensively, and I think we kind of put them on their heels early."

Asked why he had decided to start talking again, Jordan said, "Because I felt like talking."

"It is behind me," he added of the gambling story. "It's all about making history now, basketball-wise."

"I've been really at peace with myself, more or less. A lot of things have been written, but none of that meant anything to me, basically. I just felt that I was at peace with myself and I knew what my motives were, and that was to play the game of basketball. Everything else is irrelevant right now."

The Bulls were full of relevance in the first half, roaring to a 46-26 lead in the second quarter when the Suns sat back and allowed Chicago to run its offense to near perfection. The Bulls set picks on Dumas, allowing Pippen free jumpers, and Jordan drove to the basket whenever things got tight. Inside, the Bulls got 11 points out of the forward Horace Grant when the Suns sloughed off on Pippen or Jordan.

They made it a point to get the ball out of their hands, double-teaming him whenever the Suns tried to run their favorite pick-and-roll plays. B.J. Armstrong (16 points) picked up Johnson early and never let him get a head of steam going toward the basket.

"We were able to dominate the game and we were able to maintain the lead," Pippen said, "and I think that comes from experience."

The Bulls didn't double-team Barkley as much as expected, for the most part leaving Grant alone on him. Barkley got a lot of shots in the lane, but he missed most of them. And Jordan never left guard Dan Majerle, who had to work hard to get his 16 points.

"I didn't play well and if I don't play well, sometimes I think the team feeds on that," Barkley said. "I did not play well and I guess I'll take responsibility for tonight."

"I got good shots," he added. "They just didn't go in. I must have rimmed out about five or six. And I never worry about it. I just shoot when they go in, they go in. If the worst thing that can happen is you lose a basketball game, you'll do fine."

The Suns entered the last quarter trailing only 73-69, but could never get the one defensive play that would change the momentum.

They closed to four points on several occasions, and when Barkley made two free throws with 6:52 to go, it was 84-81. But the Bulls would always have an answer. Most of the time, it was Jordan or Pippen making a big play.

"We were going to bribe somebody from the Knicks to take him out," Barkley said of Pippen. "But it didn't work."

Jordan hit a jumper. Pippen drove the lane to restore the Bulls' lead to 88-81 with 5:37 left. Johnson made two free throws, and Barkley's jumper with 4:22 left made it a three-point game. But Jordan sank two free throws 52 seconds later, and Grant blocked a drive by Johnson, leading to Pippen's free throw with 3:15 left for a 91-85 score.

Majerle missed, and Pippen got a fast-break dunk at 2:59, putting Chicago up by eight points. Johnson missed, again, and Grant found Armstrong alone in the left corner for a game-clinching 3-pointer.

Asked by Rashad whether a third straight championship might persuade him to leave this year, Jordan said, "Could be." But then he reversed field and said that news media scrutiny would play no role in his retirement.

"I'm going to quit this game because my skills diminish," he said. "I'm going to leave on my own terms. No one's going to push me out."

■ **Benetton Releases Kukoc**

Benetton Treviso announced Thursday that it is reluctantly releasing its Croatian star, Toni Kukoc, so that he can sign with the Bulls. The Associated Press reported from Treviso, Italy.

Kukoc, 25, is considered the best guard-forward in Europe.

His contract with the Italian club was to expire in 1995, but it contained a buyout clause after two seasons.

"Understanding the player's desire to play in the NBA the club, although reluctantly, decided to release Kukoc so that he can negotiate with tranquility his transfer to Chicago Bulls," the announcement said.

Jordan Says, 'If I Bet A Million, I'd Be Sick'

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Staff Writer

PHOENIX — Michael Jordan, with other things to think about, didn't have time for his pal, Charles Barkley. But he took on another friend, Ahmad Rashad, one-on-one.

Wearing sunglasses during a studio interview, Jordan broke his two-week silence with the news media in a taped interview with the NBC broadcaster televised at half-time of Game 1.

Responding to growing suspicions that he has a gambling problem, Jordan said, "People are trying to make it seem like I have a problem. It's a hobby. I enjoy it. If I had a problem, I'd be hocking my watch, my championship rings. I'd sell my house."

Jordan was referring to claims made by the San Diego businessman Richard Esquinas in a self-published book that Jordan lost \$1.2 million in golf bets to him.

In a statement last week, Jordan acknowledged having bet with Esquinas, but called the \$1.2 million amount "preposterous," and said he couldn't remember how much he had lost. Talking to Rashad, he appeared to be suggesting that his actual losses were almost half the \$1.2 million, a figure too small to indicate a gambling problem.

"I bet a million," Jordan said. "I bet a million. I'm happy. Now if I bet a million, then I would be sick."

Noting his annual estimated income of \$40 million, Jordan said the money he gambled was insignificant. "A guy who makes \$1 million and loses \$100,000, that's acceptable to the public," he said.

He added: "I enjoy gambling, but I think people are trying to make it seem like I have a problem. And they don't really know. When you have an area that you don't really know about, you'll

have people taking it further or speculating further until I come out and give my own opinion about it."

About Esquinas, Jordan said, "I felt that I was betrayed by the individual. He considered himself a friend. I don't consider him a friend. He's just using my name. It sells books."

Jordan also responded to reports that he was fed up with the constant media scrutiny and was considering retirement to seek a more private life. He has in the past used the word "soon" when asked when he might quit.

"No one knows what soon is," he said. "Soon can be next year. In two years."

Gretzky: A Retirement or a Checkmate?

By Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

MONTREAL — Wayne Gretzky says he's contemplating retirement. Or is he?

The dramatic announcement that the 32-year-old forward may retire in a few weeks came on the heels of information obtained by the Los Angeles Times that Gretzky had talked in recent weeks with the Los Angeles Kings' owner, Bruce McNall, about the possibility of a trade to the Los Angeles Kings.

Gretzky is known to be angry over the trading of his close friend, defenseman Paul Coffey, in the trade.

highest-paid player in hockey. But his primary concern, according to several sources, is a list of individuals he wants retained.

Among those are defenseman Marty McSorley, forward Warren Rychel and an assistant coach, Cap Radner.

Gretzky is known to be angry over the trading of his close friend, defenseman Paul Coffey, in the trade.

The Kings' owner, Bruce McNall, has indicated he intends to make Gretzky the NHL's highest-paid player.

Although he declined to acknowledge the list's existence, McNall said before Wednesday's game: "We decided to wait until the end of the playoffs to deal with the issues. He knows my sentiments. If he has an interest in other players being kept, that's certainly something we'll discuss."

Gretzky's agent, Mike Barnett, denied the existence of a list. "I can assure you there have been no demands," Barnett said. "Everyone knows he's not a person to give ultimatums."

McNall seemed shocked as everybody else when Gretzky went on television, with the shouts of the victorious Canadiens in the background, and proclaimed that this could be the final game ever played by the greatest scorer in NHL history.

"When I came to L.A.," Gretzky said, "it wasn't just to play hockey. It was to spread hockey, to fill seats and to help turn the organization. The things I used to worry about — filling the rink, turning the organization around — I don't have to worry about those anymore because Barry's doing that. I think I fulfilled all my obligations."

"I've got to seriously think about what I'm going to do. I'll think about it in the next week and, before the draft happens" on June 26th, "the Kings will know my decision."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
East Division	West Division	East Division	West Division
Detroit	Los Angeles	Philadelphia	San Francisco
Toronto	Seattle	Atlanta	San Diego
New York	Oakland	Chicago	Los Angeles
Baltimore	Minnesota	Pittsburgh	Colorado
California	Cleveland	St. Louis	Arizona
Chicago	Kansas City	San Diego	San Francisco
Texas	Seattle	Atlanta	Los Angeles
Minnesota	Oakland	Chicago	Pittsburgh
Seattle	Los Angeles	St. Louis	Arizona
Cleveland	Kansas City	San Diego	San Francisco

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Seattle 8 0 0 2-1 0 0	Los Angeles 0 0 0 0-0 0 0	Philadelphia 7 0 0 0-0 0 0	San Francisco 0 0 0 0-0 0 0
Minnesota 2 0 0 0-0 0 0	Oakland 0 0 0 0-0 0 0	Atlanta 0 0 0 0-0 0 0	San Diego 0 0 0 0-0 0 0
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